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THE

ETON GREEK GRAMMAR:

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND SELF-INSTRUCTORS;

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,

WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES.

BY

G. N. WRIGHT, A.M. &c.

AUTHOR OF "THE GREEK SENTENCES," &c.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE design of the Editor in bringing forward this New Edition of the "Eton Greek Grammar" is two-fold:—first, to conform to the mode of teaching Greek now most prevalent in our public schools, that is, through the medium of the English language; and secondly, to enable those who are inclined to become self-instructors, to avail themselves more immediately of the assistance of an elementary work, the merits of which have long since been tried and acknowledged.

In order to attain both ends, a literal and simple translation has been preferred to one either more free or more technical. Slight introductions have been made in the matters of the text; and such additional notes subjoined as the right understanding of the rules seemed to render absolutely necessary.

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THE letters of the Greek Alphabet are twenty-four in number* :

FIGURE.	NAME.	POWER.
A α	* Αλφα Alpha	a
B β β	Βῆτα Beta	b
Γ γ γ	Γάμμα Gamma	g
Δ δ	Δέλτα Delta	d
E ε	Ἑ ψιλόν Epsilon	e short
Z ζ ζ	Ζῆτα Zeta	z
H η	Ἡτα Eta	e long
Θ θ θ	Θῆτα Theta	th
I ι	Ἰῶτα Iota	i
K κ	Κάππα Kappa	k or c
Λ λ	Λάμβδα Lambda	l
M μ	Μῦ Mu	m
N ν	Νῦ Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Ξι Xi	x
O ο	Ὅ μικρὸν Omicron	o short
Π π π	Πῖ Pi	p
P ρ ρ	Ῥῶ Rho	r
Σ σ σ	Σίγμα Sigma	s
T τ τ	Ταῦ Tau	t
Υ υ	Ὶ ψιλόν Upsilon	u
Φ φ	Φῖ Phi	ph
Χ χ	Χῖ Chi	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ Psi	ps
Ω ω	Ὠ μέγα Omega	o long

* The ancient Greeks used but sixteen letters; to which were afterwards added the aspirated letters φ, χ, θ, and the double letters ζ, ξ, ψ, besides the long vowels η, ω, whose power existed before in pronunciation : οὐ γὰρ η ἰχθύεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἡ, τὸ παλαιὸν, ὡδ' ω, ἀλλ' ο (Plat. in Cratyl.): and they even wrote ο for the diphthong ου.—*Athen.* l. xi. c. 5.

N.B. The letters φ, χ, θ, ζ, ξ, ψ, η, and ω, were unknown to Homer.

The letters are divided into vowels, φωνήεντα* and consonants, σύμφωνα.

Of these, seven are vowels, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.
The remaining seventeen are consonants.

VOWELS.

Long vowels, μακρά,η, ω.
Short, βράχεια,ε, ο.
Doubtful, ἀμφίβολα,α, ι, υ.
Mutable*, μεταβολικά,α, ε, ο.
Immutable, ἀμετάβολα,η, ι, υ, ω.
Prepositive†, προτακτικά, ...α, ε, η, ο, ω.
Subjunctive, ὑποτακτικά,ι, υ.

DIPHTHONGS.

The diphthongs are twelve :

Six proper, κύριαι,—αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

Six improper, καταχρηστικάι,—α, η, ω, with a dot subscribed; ηυ, υι, ωυ.

Mutable‡, μεταβολικάι,—αι, αυ, οι.

Immutable, ἀμεταβολικάι,—ει, ευ, ου.

CONSONANTS.

Consonants are twofold : mutes, ἄφωνα and semi-vowels, ἡμίφωνα.

* The vowels α, ε, ο, are called mutable, inasmuch as they are mutable in the augments of verbs : α and ε are changed into η, and ο into ω.

† The vowels α, ε, η, ο, ω, are called prepositive, because, in the formation of diphthongs, they always precede : ι and υ subjunctive, because they are subjoined, except in the diphthong υι.

‡ Diphthongs are esteemed mutable in like manner as vowels.

I. The nine mutes are divided into

Soft, ψιλὰ, π, κ, τ.

Middle, μέσα, β, γ, δ.

Aspirated, δασέα, ... φ, χ, θ.

Those which correspond are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi, \beta, \phi. \\ \kappa, \gamma, \chi. \\ \tau, \delta, \theta. \end{array} \right.$

II. Semivowels are *double**, διπλᾶ, ζ, ξ, ψ.

and *liquids*, or *immutables*†, ἀμετάβολα, ... λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Σ is a solitary and independent letter.

ACCENTS.

The accents, προσῳδαί, are three; acute, ὀξεῖα [´]· grave, βαρεῖα [˘]· circumflex, περισπωμένη [˘˘]‡.

I. The acute takes place on the ultimate, penultimate, and antepenultimate syllables.

II. The circumflex, on the ultimate and penultimate.

III. The grave is placed on the last syllable only; but is understood on every syllable on which there is no accent §.

Every acute final, unless at the end of a sentence, is marked with a grave accent, except τίς the interrogative.

* The *double* letters are compounded of σ and some of the mutes : as ζ consists of τσ, δσ, and σδ, Dor.—ξ of κσ, γσ, χσ—ψ of πσ, βσ, φσ.

† Immutables are those which have not cognates or equivalents, for which they may be exchanged in the inflexions of verbs and nouns.

‡ The acute raises, and, as it were, *sharpens*, syllables : the grave depresses them : the circumflex sustains and prolongs.

§ A word which has an acute accent on its ultimate syllable is called an oxyton, ὀξύτον as Θεός, *God* : when on its penultimate, παροξύτονον as κόσμος, *the world* : when on its antepenultimate, προπαροξύτονον as ἄγγελος, *an angel*.

The spirits (or breathings) are two: the soft, $\psi\iota\lambda\delta\upsilon$ ['] and aspirate, $\delta\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ ['].*

Every word commencing with a vowel or a diphthong takes a soft or an aspirated spirit in the beginning: as, $\delta\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$, a mountain; $\delta\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$, a boundary.

All words commencing with υ or ρ are aspirated: as, $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$, water; $\rho\eta\mu\alpha$, a word. But if ρ be doubled in the middle, the first is marked with a soft, the second with an aspirate, or rough spirit; as, $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\omega\varsigma\omicron$, farewell.

An apostrophe is the *mark* of a vowel having been rejected on account of a vowel following it, in this manner ['].

The vowels α , ϵ , ι , \omicron , are rejected by apostrophe, and the diphthongs $\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\iota$: as, $\kappa\alpha\tau' \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$.

If the following vowel be aspirated, the preceding *soft* are changed into their (*corresponding*) *aspirates*: as, $\alpha\phi' \eta\mu\omega\nu$, for $\alpha\pi\delta \eta\mu\omega\nu$, from us; $\tau\iota\phi\theta' \omicron\upsilon\tau\omega$, for $\tau\iota\pi\tau\epsilon \omicron\upsilon\tau\omega$, why so? †

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Parts of Speech are eight, as amongst the Latins:

Article, $\alpha\gamma\theta\rho\omicron\nu$,	Participle, $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\chi\eta$,
Noun, $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$,	Adverb, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\rho\rho\eta\mu\alpha$,
Pronoun, $\alpha\gamma\tau\omega\nu\nu\mu\iota\alpha$,	Conjunction, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\delta\epsilon\varsigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$,
Verb, $\rho\eta\mu\alpha$,	Preposition, $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\theta\epsilon\varsigma\iota\varsigma$.

* The letter H was formerly used as the *aspirate*: the (ancients) wrote $\text{H}\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$, but afterwards $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$.

† Sometimes also a short initial vowel is omitted after a long final one: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\chi\eta \gamma\alpha\theta\eta$. So $\mu\eta \acute{\upsilon}$, taken as a monosyllable, i. e. $\mu\eta \acute{\upsilon}$ and $\mu\eta \acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, for $\mu\eta \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ and $\mu\eta \delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, for $\mu\eta \alpha\delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$. Sometimes these vowels coalesce by *crasis*: as, $\epsilon\gamma\omega \omicron\delta\alpha$, $\epsilon\gamma\alpha\delta\alpha$ $\epsilon\gamma\omega \omicron\delta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\gamma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Numbers, ἀριθμοί, are three:

Singular, ἐνικός, dual, δυϊκός, and plural, πληθυντικός.

There are five Cases, πτώσεις:

Nominative, ὀρθή, genitive, γενική, dative, δοτική, accusative, αἰτιατική, and vocative, κλητική.

Three Genders:

Masculine, ἀρσενικόν, feminine, θηλυκόν, neuter, οὐδέτερον.

ARTICLE.

The Article is ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *the*, and sometimes *this*, which is thus declined: *

Sing.				Dual.			
	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,	N. A.	τῶ,	τᾶ,	τῶ,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	G. D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,				
A.	τόν,	τήν,	τό.				

Plural.

	m.	f.	n.
N.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τά,
G.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
D.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
A.	τούς,	τάς,	τά.

DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The Declensions, κλίσεις, are ten:

* Grammarians call this *Article prepositive*; but the other, ὅς, ἥ, ὃ, which should rather be considered *relative*, they call *subjunctive*.

Five of simple nouns, and
Five of contracts.

The first four declensions of simple nouns are parisyllabic, *i. e.* not increasing in the genitive case. But the fifth is imparisyllabic, *i. e.* increasing in the genitive.

FIRST DECLENSION OF SIMPLE NOUNS.

The First Declension has two terminations, *ας* and *ης*, of the masculine only: *ας*, ὁ ταμίας, *a butler*; ὁ κριτής, *a judge*: but ὁ καὶ ἡ ληστής, *a robber*, is of the common gender, according to some.

Sing.

N. ὁ ταμίας,
G. τοῦ ταμίου,
D. τῷ ταμία,
A. τὸν ταμίαν,
V. ᾧ ταμία.

Dual.

N. A. τὰ ταμία,
G. D. τοῖν ταμίαιν,
V. ᾧ ταμία.

Plural.

N. οἱ ταμίαι,
G. τῶν ταμιῶν,
D. τοῖς ταμίαις,
A. τοὺς ταμίας,
V. ᾧ ταμίαι.

Sing.

N. ὁ κριτής,
G. τοῦ κριτοῦ,
D. τῷ κριτῇ,
A. τὸν κριτήν,
V. ᾧ κριτά.

Dual.

N. A. τὰ κριτά,
G. D. τοῖν κριταῖν,
V. ᾧ κριτά.

Plural.

N. οἱ κριταί,
G. τῶν κριτῶν,
D. τοῖς κριταῖς,
A. τοὺς κριτάς,
V. ᾧ κριταί.

Of the Genitive.

Every genitive plural ends in *ων** and in the first and second declension its last syllable is usually circumflexed*.

Some Nouns of this declension in *ης*, when inflected Dor. form the gen. in *α*; as, *ὁ ὄρεσιβάτης*, a mountain ranger, gen. *τοῦ ὄρεσιβάτα*: and proper names in *ας*; as, *ὁ Βρασίλας*, gen. *τοῦ Βρασίλα*.

Of the Dative.

Iota is always subscribed to the dative singular in the first four declensions: as, *α, η, ω*, a point being placed beneath.

Of the Vocative.

The vocative singular is formed from the nominative by casting away *ς*. Except,

1. Nouns in *της*: as, *μητιέτης*, a counsellor;
2. Gentiles; as, *Σκύθης*, a Scythian;
3. Poetics in *πης*: as, *κυνώπης*, impudent;
4. Compounds of *πωλῶ*, to sell; *μετρῶ*, to measure; *τριβῶ*, to rub;

all which form the vocative in *α* short: as, *ὦ μητίετα †*, *ὦ Σκύθα*.

Those ending in *στης* have two terminations, *α* and *η*: as, *ὁ καὶ ἡ ληστής*, a robber, voc. *ὦ ληστὰ*, or *ληστή*.

* See Sect. treating of Accents of Nouns.

† *Μητίετα*.—IL. α. 175. *Θύετα*—IL. ε. 107. (so also Maced. and Æol. *ἱππότα* for *ἱππότης*, a knight; *νεφεληγρέτα* for *νεφεληγρέτης*, the cloud-collector. Hom. passim.) are not vocatives put for nominatives, but really nominatives, according to the Æolian tongue. Hence the Latin nouns *poëta*, *athleta*, *cometa*, &c. "*Linguae scilicet Æolicæ sermo Latinus est simillimus.*" Quint. l. i. c. 6.

SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension has two terminations, *α* and *η*, of the feminine gender : as, ἡ μουσα, *a song* ; ἡ τιμή, *honor*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μουσα,	N. A. τὰ μουσα,	N. αἱ μουσαι,
G. τῆς μουσης,	G. D. ταῖν μουσαιν,	G. τῶν μουσῶν,
D. τῇ μουσῃ,	V. ᾧ μουσα.	D. ταῖς μουσαις,
A. τὴν μουσαν,		A. τὰς μουσας,
V. ᾧ μουσαι.		V. αἶ μουσαι.

Sing. N. ἡ φίλια,——G. τῆς φίλιας,——D. τῇ φίλιᾳ.
The remaining cases as μουσα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τιμή,	N. A. τὰ τιμά,	N. αἱ τιμαί,
G. τῆς τιμῆς,	G. D. ταῖν τιμαῖν,	G. τῶν τιμῶν,
D. τῇ τιμῇ,	V. ᾧ τιμά.	D. ταῖς τιμαῖς,
A. τὴν τιμὴν,		A. τὰς τιμάς,
V. ᾧ τιμῇ.		V. αἶ τιμαί.

Words ending in *δα*, *θα*, *ρα*, and *α* pure, form the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *α* : thus Ἀθηνᾶ, *Minerva* ; Ναυσικᾶ, *Nausicaa* ; μνᾶ, *a mina* ; contracted from Ἀθηνᾶα, *Ναυσικᾶα*, *μνᾶα*.

A letter is called pure which a vowel or diphthong immediately precedes.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension has two terminations, *ος* and *ον* *ος* of the masculine, feminine, and common genders ; as, ὁ λόγος, *a word* ; ἡ νόσος, *a disease* ; ὁ καὶ ἡ λίθος, *a stone* : and *ον* of the neuter ; as, τὸ ξύλον, *wood*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγος,	N. A. τὰ λόγια,	N. οἱ λόγοι,
G. τοῦ λόγου,	G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν,	G. τῶν λόγων,
D. τῷ λόγῳ,	V. ᾧ λόγῳ.	D. τοῖς λόγοις,
A. τὸν λόγον,		A. τοὺς λόγους,
V. ᾧ λόγῳ.		V. ᾧ λόγοι.

Contracted nouns, ὁλοπαθῆ, of the Third Declension :
as, ὁ νόος, νοῦς, *the mind*.

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ νόος, νοῦς,	N. A. τὰ νόα, νῶ,
G. τοῦ νόου, νοῦ,	with an acute.
D. τῷ νόῳ, νῶ,	G. D. τοῖν νόοιν, νοῖν,
A. τὸν νόον, νοῦν,	V. ᾧ νόῳ, νῶ.
V. ᾧ νόῳ, νοῦ.	

Plural.

N. οἱ νόοι, νοῖ,
G. τῶν νόων, νῶν,
D. τοῖς νόοις, νοῖς,
A. τοὺς νόους, νοῦς,
V. ᾧ νόοι, νοῖ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ξύλον,	N. A. τὰ ξύλα,	N. τὰ ξύλα,
G. τοῦ ξύλου,	G. D. τοῖν ξύλοιν,	G. τῶν ξύλων,
D. τῷ ξύλῳ,	V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.	D. τοῖς ξύλοις,
A. τὸ ξύλον,		A. τὰ ξύλα,
V. ᾧ ξύλῳ.		V. ᾧ ξύλα.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Fourth Declension, properly Attic, has two terminations, *ως* and *ων* *ως* of the masculine, feminine, and common genders; and *ων* of the neuter : as, ὁ λαός, *the people* ; ἡ ἄλως, *a surface* ; τὸ ἀνώγειον, *a chamber*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λεῶς,	N. A. τῷ λεῶ,	N. οἱ λεῶ,
G. τοῦ λεῶ,	G. D. τοῖν λεῶν,	G. τῶν λεῶν,
D. τῷ λεῶ,	V. ᾧ λεῶ.	D. τοῖς λεῶς,
A. τὸν λεῶν,		A. τοῦς λεῶς,
V. ᾧ λεῶς.		V. ᾧ λεῶ.

Neuters in *ων* are declined in the same manner, unless that the voc. sing. is like the nom. in *ων*, and the accus. with the voc. plur. is like the nom. in *ω*. *Ω* occurs in the last syllable of every case.

Some nouns of this declension form the accus. in *ω* as, *Ἄθως*, *Ἄθω*, *Mount Athos*; *Κέως*, *Κέω*, *the island Ceos*; *Κως*, *Κῶ*, *the island Cos*; *λαγῶς*, *λαγῶ*, *a hare**; *ἔως*, *ἔω*, *the morning*; &c.

The ancients, even the Attics, removed the *ν* final: as, *ἀγήρω*, for *ἀγήρων*, *free from old age*.

There is one noun of this declension in *ως*, of the neuter gender, *τὸ χρέως*, *debt*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

The Fifth Declension, which is imparisyllabic †, has eight terminations: three vowels, *α*, *ι*, *υ*, of the neuter gender; and five consonants, *ν*, *ρ*, *σ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, of all genders.

* *Ἄθων* and *λαγών* are also read.

† It appears that originally this declension had but one termination, viz. the letter *ς* after almost all consonants, and most vowels; which letter terminated the nom., and *ο* introduced before it formed the gen.: *σῶμα* was doubtless originally *σῶμας*, *μέλι* *μέλις*, *γόνυ* *γόνυς* or *γόνυας*, *τίταν* *τίτανς*, *μάρτυρ* and *μάξις* *μάξις*, *νύξ* *νύκς*, *φλέψ* *φλέξ* [*γύναικ-ς*, *γύναικ-ος*, *ἥρω-ς*, *ἥρω-ος*, are so formed still]. See more on this subject in Markland on the Fifth Declension of Greek Nouns.

Sing.

N. τὸ σῶμα,
 G. τοῦ σώματος,
 D. τῷ σώματι,
 A. τὸ σῶμα,
 V. ὃ σῶμα.

Dual.

N. A. τὰ σώματα,
 G. D. τοῖν σωμάτοιιν,
 V. ὃ σώματα.

Plural.

N. τὰ σώματα,
 G. τῶν σωμάτων,
 D. τοῖς σώμασι,
 A. τὰ σώματα,
 V. ὃ σώματα.

Sing.

N. ὁ τιτάν,
 G. τοῦ τιτᾶνος,
 D. τῷ τιτᾶνι,
 A. τὸν τιτάνα,
 V. ὦ τιτάν.

Dual.

N. A. τὰ τιτάνε,
 G. D. τοῖν τιτάνοιιν,
 V. ὃ τιτᾶνε

Plural.

N. οἱ τιτᾶνες,
 G. τῶν τιτάνων,
 D. τοῖς τιτᾶσι,
 A. τοὺς τιτᾶνας,
 V. ὦ τιτᾶνες.

RULES OF IMPARISYLLABICS.

Of the Accusative Singular.

The Accusative Singular ends in α. Except,

I. Nouns in ις and υς, αυς and ους, pure in the genitive, which form the accusative in ν* as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent*, τὸν ὄφιν· ὁ βότρυς, *a branch*, τὸν βότρυ· ἡ γραῦς, *an old woman*, τὴν γραῦν· ὁ καὶ ἡ βοῦς, *an ox*, τὸν καὶ τὴν βοῦν. But Δις, *Jupiter*, makes Δία· λᾶς, *a stone*, makes λᾶν.

II. Gravitons in ις and υς, not declined with the gen. in ος pure, which retain both terminations, α and ν (in the acc.): as, ἡ ἔρις, *contention*, τὴν ἔριδα and ἔριν· ὁ νέηλυς, *a stranger*, τὸν νέηλυδα and νέηλυν.

* But Poët. in α· as, βότερα, βόα.

Of the Vocative Singular.

The Vocative is like the nominative*. Except,

I. Nouns declined with *ν* and *τος* in the gen.; and adjectives in *ην*, *εις*, and *ας* which form the voc. in *ν* as, *ὁ Αἴας*, *Ajax*, *ὦ Αἴαν*· *ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρην*, *tender*, *ὦ τέρεν*· *ὁ χαρίεις*, *gracious*, *ὦ χαρίεν*, and *ὦ χαρίει*· *ὁ μέλας*, *black*, *ὦ μέλαν*.

II. Gravitons in *ην*, which form the voc. in *ερ* as, *ἡ μήτηρ*, *a mother*, *ὦ μήτερ*· and five acutitons, *ὁ πατήρ*, *a father*; *ὁ δαήρ*, *a brother-in-law*; *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *a man*; *ὁ σωτήρ*, *a deliverer*; *ἡ γαστήρ*, *the belly*: which form *ὦ πάτερ*, *δᾶερ*, *ἀνερ*, *σῶτερ*, *γᾶστερ*.

III. Nouns in *εις* and *ους*, which cast away *ς* as, *ὁ βασιλεὺς*, *a king*, *ὦ βασιλεῦ*· except *ποῦς*, *a foot*, *ὦ ποῦς*· and *ὀδοὺς*, *a tooth*, *ὦ ὀδοὺς*, to distinguish them from the adverbs *ποῦ*, *where*, and *ὀδοῦ*, *by chance*.

IV. Nouns in *ις* and *υς*, which form the voc. in *ι* and *υ* as, *ὁ βότρυς*, *a branch*, *ὦ βότρυ*· *ὁ ὄφις*, *a serpent*, *ὦ ὄφι*· *ὁ καὶ ἡ παῖς*, *a boy or girl*, *ὦ παῖ*. Except acutitons in *ις* and *υς* not contracted: as, *ὦ Σαλαμῖς*, *Salamis*; *ὦ ἐλπίς*, *hope*; *ὦ χλαμὺς*, *cloak*.

V. Nouns in *ων* and *ωρ*, which generally form the voc. from their genitives, by casting away the termination; as, *ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Agamemnon*, voc. *ὦ Ἀγάμεμνον*· *ὁ ἐλεήμων*, *merciful*, voc. *ὦ ἐλέημον*· *ὁ Ἑκτωρ*, *Hector*, voc. *ὦ Ἑκτορ*· *ὁ ῥήτωρ*, *a rhetorician*, voc. *ὦ ῥήτορ*. But *ὁ Ποσειδών*, *Neptune*, makes *ὦ Ποσειδὸν* in the voc.; and *ὁ Ἀπόλλων*, *Apollo*, voc. *ὦ Ἀπόλλων*.

* There are some irregularities: *ἡ γυνή*, *a woman*, which makes *ὦ γύναι* in the vocative; and *ὁ ἀναξ*, *a king*, which makes *ὦ ἄνα*.

Of participles ending in *ων*, *εις*, and *ας*, the vocative is the same with the nominative; as, *ὁ τύπτων*, -οντος, voc. *ὦ τύπτων*; *ὁ τυφθαίς*, -έντος, voc. *ὦ τυφθαίς*; *ὁ ἰσταίς*, -άντος, voc. *ὦ ἰσταίς*.

Of the Dative Plural.

The Dative Plural is formed either from the dative singular, by assuming *σ* before *ι*, and by rejecting *δ*, *θ*, *ν*, *τ* or from the nom. sing., by adding *ι* to nouns ending in *ξ*, *ψ*, or *σ* with a diphthong: as, *Ἀραψ*, an Arabian, *Ἀραψι*; *βασιλεύς*, a king, *βασιλεῦσι*; *κόραξ*, a raven, *κόραξι*. Except *ποῦς*, a foot, dat. plur. *ποσὶ* and *κτεῖς*, a comb, *κτεσὶ*.

When the penultimate of the dat. sing. is long by position, it is made long in the dat. plur. by adding *ι* after *ε*, and *υ* after *ο*: as, *τιθέντι*, *τιθεῖσι*; *λείοντι*, *λείουσι*.

Nouns which suffer syncope* form the dat. plur. in *άσι*: as, *πατήρ*, a father, *πατράσι*; *υῖς*, a son, gen. *υῖος*, by sync. *υῖος*, dat. plur. *υἰάσι*.

The Poetic dative is formed from the gen. sing. by changing *ος* into *εσι* or *εσσι*: as, *ἥρωος*, *ἡρώεσι*, and *ἡρώεσσι*, to heroes; *ῥήματος*, *ῥημάεσι*, to words.

Apocope occurs also in this declension, in all cases of the singular number; as,

I. In the nom., *τὸ σκέπα*, for *σκέπασμα*, a covering.

II. In the gen., *τοῦ Αἴαν*, for *Αἴαντος*, of Ajax.

* *Πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, and *γάστρ*, although they suffer syncope in the other cases, are not contracted in the acc. sing. or in the gen. or acc. plur., because *πάτερ* signifies a country, *μήτερ* the womb, and *γάστρ* a hollow.

III. In the dat., τῇ δαΐ, for δαΐδι, *to the fight*; τῇ παράκοιτι, for παρακοίτιδι, *to a wife*; τῷ ἰδρῶ, for τῷ ἰδρῶτι, *to perspiration*.

IV. In the accus., τὸν Ἀπόλλω, for Ἀπόλλωνα, *Apollo*; τὸν ἰδρῶ, for ἰδρῶτα, *perspiration*.

V. In the voc., ὦ Λαοδάμα, for Λαοδάμαν, *Laodamas*; ὦ Αἴα, for Αἴαν, *Ajax*.

N is added both to datives plural and to words ending in ι or ε, if a vowel or diphthong follow; as, λέουσιν ἐκείνοις, *to those lions*; τύπτουσιν ἐκείνον, *they strike him*; ἔτυπτεν αὐτόν, *he struck him*.

By the poets, ν is frequently added, although a consonant follow: as, στήθεσιν λασίοισι, *with hairy breasts*.

THE FIVE DECLENSIONS OF CONTRACTS.

The Declensions of Contracts arise from the fifth declension of simples.

Nouns are called Contracts, because, in them, two syllables are contracted into one; either by Synæresis*, which is, when two vowels so enter into one syllable that both are preserved; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει or by Crasis, when both or either vowel is altered; as, τείχεα, τείχη: or when one is elided; as, τείχεων, τευχῶν.

FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension of Contracts includes three terminations, ης, ες, and ος: ης of the masculine and feminine genders; as, ὁ Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*; ἡ τριῆρης, *a tri-*

* Synæresis occurs in the dative singular only.

reme : and *ε*; and *ος* of the neuter ; as, τὸ τεῖχος, *a wall* ; τὸ ἵππομανές, *an herb poisonous to horses*.

Sing.
 N. ἡ τριήρης,
 G. τῆς τριήρεος, ρους,
 D. τῇ τριήρεϊ, ρει,
 A. τὴν τριήρεα, ρη,
 V. ὡ τριήρεις.

Dual.
 N. A. τὰ τριήρεα, ρη,
 G. D. ταῖν τριηρέοιν, ροῖν,
 V. ὦ τριήρεα, ρη.

Plural.
 N. αἱ τριήρεις, ρεις,
 G. τῶν τριηρέων, ρῶν,
 D. ταῖς τριήρεσι,
 A. τὰς τριήρεας, ρεις,
 V. ὦ τριήρεις, ρεις.

Sing.
 N. τὸ τεῖχος,
 G. τοῦ τείχεος, ους,
 D. τῷ τείχεϊ, ει,
 A. τὸ τεῖχος,
 V. ὦ τεῖχος.

Dual.
 N. A. τὼ τείχεα, χη,
 G. D. τοῖν τειχείοιν, οῖν,
 V. ὦ τείχεα, χη.

Plural.
 N. τὰ τείχεα, χη,
 G. τῶν τειχέων, ῶν,
 D. τοῖς τείχεσι,
 A. τὰ τείχεα, χη,
 V. ὦ τείχεα, χη.

The compounds of κλέος, *glory* ; as, Ἡρακλῆης, Ἐπειοκλῆης, are contracted in the nominative : hence arises a twofold form of inflection : as,

N. Ἡρακλῆης,
 G. Ἡρακλέος, κλέους,
 D. Ἡρακλέϊ, κλεί,
 A. Ἡρακλέα, κλέα,
 V. Ἡράκλειος, κλεις,

Ἡρακλῆς,
 Ἡρακλέος, κλοῦς,
 Ἡρακλέϊ, κλεῖ,
 Ἡρακλέα, κλῆ,
 Ἡρακλῆς.

Rules.

Nouns peculiar to this declension, and the compounds of ἔτος, *a year*, are declined parasyllabically in some cases :

as, ὁ Διογένης, τὸν Διογένην, *Diogenes*; ὁ Μάνης, τὸν Μάνην, *Manes*; ὁ ἑπταέτης, τοὺς ἑπταέτας, *seven years old*.

Nouns which terminate in ης pure, are contracted Att. in the accusative into α· as, ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐφυής, *ingenious*, Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν εὐφυέα, εὐφυᾶ.*

SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension has two terminations: ις of the masculine and feminine genders; as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent*; ἡ πόλις, *a city*: and ι of the neuter; as, τὸ σίγηκι, *mustard-seed*.

Singular.

<i>Attic.</i>	<i>Ionic.</i>
N. ὁ ὄφις,	
G. τοῦ ὄφεως,	ὄφιος,
D. τῷ ὄφει,	ὄφιϊ—ὄφι.
A. τὸν ὄφιν,	
V. ὦ ὄφι.	

Dual.

N. A. τῷ ὄφεε,	ὄφιε,
G. D. τοῖν ὄφεοιν,	ὄφίοιν,
V. ὦ ὄφεε,	ὄφιε.

Plural.

N. οἱ ὄφεις,	ὄφεις—ὄφεις,
G. τῶν ὄφεων,	ὄφίων,
D. τοῖς ὄφεισι,	ὄφισι,
A. τοὺς ὄφεις,	ὄφιας—ὄφεις,
V. ὦ ὄφεις,	ὄφεις—ὄφεις.

* In this declension the masculines are peculiar to men: the feminines end in ῆρης and the common nouns are adjectives only. Neuters also in ις are adjectives derived from common nouns in ης but those ending in ος are all substantives.—*Scot.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σίγηπι,	N. A. τὰ σιγήπια,	N. τὰ σιγήπια, πι,
G. τοῦ σιγήπιος,	G. D. τοῖν σιγηπίοιν,	G. τῶν σιγηπίων,
D. τῷ σιγήπιϊ, πι,	V. ᾧ σιγήπια.	D. τοῖς σιγήπιοι,
A. τὸ σίγηπι,		A. τὰ σιγήπια, πι,
V. ᾧ σίγηπι.		V. ᾧ σιγήπια, πι.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension has three terminations: *ευς* and *υς* of the masculine gender; as, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *a king*; ὁ πελεκὺς, *an axe*: and *υ* of the neuter; as, τὸ ἄστυ, *a city*.

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ βασιλεὺς,	N. A. τὰ βασιλέα, ἦ †,
G. τοῦ βασιλέος,*	G. D. τοῖν βασιλείοιν,
D. τῷ βασιλείϊ, εἷ,	V. ᾧ βασιλέα, ἦ †.
A. τὸν βασιλέα,	
V. ᾧ βασιλεῦ.	

Plural.

N. οἱ βασιλέες, εἷς,
G. τῶν βασιλέων,
D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι,
A. τοὺς βασιλέας, εἷς,
V. ᾧ βασιλέες, εἷς.

Sing.	Dual.
N. ὁ πελεκὺς,	N. A. τὸ πελεκέα, ἦ †,
G. τοῦ πελεκέος,	G. D. τοῖν πελεκέοιν,
D. τῷ πελεκέϊ, εἷ,	V. ᾧ πελεκέα, ἦ †.
A. τὸν πελεκὺν,	
V. ᾧ πελεκύ.	

* The gen. of masculines in *εὺς* frequently ends in *έως* Att.: and this, in nouns ending in *εὺς* pure, is contracted into *οῦς* as, ὁ χροεύς, *a species of liquid measure*, τοῦ χροέως, *χροοῦς*, and in the acc. τὸν χροέα, *χροᾶ*.

† This contraction seldom occurs.

Plural.

N.	οἱ πελεκέες, εἷς,
G.	τῶν πελεκέων,
D.	τοῖς πελεκέσι,
A.	τούς πελεκέας, εἷς,
V.	ὧ πελεκέες, εἷς.

Sing.

N.	τὸ ἄστυ,
G.	τοῦ ἄστεος,
D.	τῷ ἄστεϊ, ει,
A.	τὸ ἄστυ,
V.	ὧ ἄστυ.

Dual.

N. A.	τὸ ἄστεε, η *,
G. D.	τοῖν ἀστέοιν,
V.	ὧ ἄστεε, η.

Plural.

N.	τὰ ἄστεα, η,
G.	τῶν ἀστέων,
D.	τοῖς ἄστεσι,
A.	τὰ ἄστεα, η,
V.	ὧ ἄστεα, η.

Some nouns also of this declension are contracted Attically in the accusative into α* as, ὁ Πειραιεύς, *the Piræus*, acc. τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Fourth Declension has two terminations, *ως* and *ω*, of the feminine gender only: as, ἡ φειδῶ, *parsimony*; ἡ αἰδῶς, *modesty*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φειδῶ,	N. A. τὰ φειδῶ,	N. αἱ φειδοί,
G. τῆς φειδόος, οὔς,	G. D. ταῖν φειδοῖν,	G. τῶν φειδῶν,
D. τῇ φειδοί, οῖ,	V. ὧ φειδῶ.	D. ταῖς φειδοῖς,
A. τὴν φειδόα, ᾧ,		A. τὰς φειδοὺς,
V. ὧ φειδοῖ.		V. ὧ φειδοί.

* This contraction seldom occurs.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

The Fifth Declension includes two terminations, *ας* pure, and *ρας*, of the neuter gender: as, τὸ κρέας, *flesh*; τὸ κέρασ, *a horn*.

Singular.

N. τὸ κρέας,		
G. τοῦ κέρατος,	by Sync. κέραος,	by Crasis κέρως,
D. τῷ κέρατι,	κέραϊ.	κέρᾱ.
A. τὸ κρέας,		
V. ὦ κρέας.		

Dual.

N. A. τῶ κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα,
G. D. τοῖν κεράτοιιν,	κεράοιν,	κερῶν,
V. ὦ κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα.

Plural.

N. τὰ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
G. τῶν κεράτων,	κεράων,	κερῶν,
D. τοῖς κερασι,		
A. τὰ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
V. ὦ κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα.

The article is often incorporated with one of the syllables of its noun, viz. when the former ends in a vowel and the latter begins with one: as, for ὁ ἀνὴρ, 'άνήρ' τοῦ ἀνδρός, τάνδρος· τῷ ἀνδρὶ, τάνδρϊ· τὰ ἱμά, τάμα. When the noun begins with an aspirated letter, the soft τ of the article is turned into θ· as, for τὸ ἱμάτιον, θοιμάτιον· ὁ ἕτερος, ἄτερος· τοῦ ἐτέρου, θατέρου· τῷ ἐτέρῳ, θατέρῳ.

In like manner, καὶ εἶτα becomes κῆτα· καὶ ἐκεῖνα, κᾶ-κεῖνα· καὶ ὑπὸ, χύπὸ. From this meeting of short vowels a long syllable results.

IRREGULAR NOUNS, which are contracted, are,

I. Ὀλοπαθῆ, which are contracted in all cases: as,

1. Νόος, νοῦς, *the mind*; ῥόος, ροῦς, *a current*; πλόος, πλοῦς, *navigation*; ἀπλόος, ἀπλοῦς, *simple*; διπλόος, διπλοῦς, *double*; σάος, *safe*, σῶς Att., and σῶν Acc.

2. Χρυσοῦς, *golden*; ἀργυροῦς, *belonging to silver*; χαλκοῦς, *brazen*, from nouns in εός.

3. Σιμόφεις, Σιμοῦς· Σιμόθεντος, Σιμοῦντος, *the river Simois*: πλακόεις, πλακοῦς· πλακόεντος, πλακοῦντος, *a cake*.

4. Ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, from τιμήεις, *honored*.

5. Circumflexed in ῆρ: as, τὸ κῆρ, κῆρος, from κέαρ, *the heart*; and ὁ καὶ ἡ παῖς, παῖδος, from παῖς, *a boy or girl*.

6. Also τὸ ὀστέον, *a bone*, ὀστοῦν· Gen. ὀστέου, ὀστοῦ, Dat. ὀστέῳ, ὀστέῳ.

ἸΗΣΟΥΣ is thus declined:

N. ὁ Ἰησοῦς,
G. τοῦ Ἰησοῦ,
D. τῷ Ἰησοῦ,
A. τὸν Ἰησοῦν,
V. ὦ Ἰησοῦ.

II. *Ὀλιγοπαθῆ, which are contracted in fewer cases: as,

1. Baryton substantives in υς, which are contracted in the nom. accus. and voc. plur. into ῦς· as, Ἐριννύες, Ἐριννῦς, *the Furies*.

2. Imparisyllabics in ους, which are contracted in the nom. acc. and voc. plur. into οῦς· as, βόες, βοῦς, Dor. βῶς, *oxen*.

* Nouns, which are contracted in many of their cases, are called Πολυπαθῆ.

3. Adjectives in *υς*, whose masculines are contracted in the dat. sing., and in the nom. accus. and voc. plur. after the manner of the third declension of contracts: as, nom. ἡδύς, gen. ἡδέος, dat. ἡδέϊ, ἡδεῖ· nom. and voc. plur. ἡδέες, ἡδεῖς, acc. ἡδέας, ἡδεῖς.

4. Comparatives, which are contracted in the acc. sing., and nom. acc. and voc. plur.: as, acc. μείζονα, by Syncope μείζοα, by Crasis μείζω· nom. and voc. μείζονες, μείζονες, μείζους, and μείζονα, μείζοα, μείζω· acc. μείζονας, μείζοας, μείζους, and μείζονα, μείζοα, μείζω.

HETEROCLITES.

Heteroclites are such as vary from the usual mode of inflexion.

1. *Heteroclites in Gender.*

In the singular number these are of the masculine gender, in the plural of the neuter; ὁ ἔρετμος, *an oar*, τὰ ἔρετμα· ὁ λύχνος, *a lamp*, τὰ λύχνα· ὁ μοχλός, *a bar*, τὰ μοχλὰ· ὁ τράχηλος, *the neck*, τὰ τράχηλα* and some others.

In the singular number these are of the feminine gender, in the plural of the neuter; ἡ δίφρος, *a chariot*, τὰ δίφρα· ἡ κέλευθος, *a way*, τὰ κέλευθα· to which may be added, ὁ καὶ ἡ τάρταρος, *Tartarus*, plur. τὰ τάρταρα.*

2. *Heteroclites in Cases.*

I. Aptots are,

1. Names of letters: as, ἄλφα, βῆτα.

2. Nouns which suffer Apocope: as, δῶ for δῶμα, *a house*; τρόφι for τρόφιμον, *nutriment*.

* Originally these nouns had two terminations, *ος* and *ον*: so also with the Latins, *jocus*, *locus*, &c. make in the plur. *joci* and *joca*, *loci* and *loca*.

3. Names of all numbers from four to a hundred.

4. Poetic nouns in ϕ i and ϕ iv as, $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\phi$ i from $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha$, *a gate*; $\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau\acute{o}\phi$ i from $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, *an army*; $\nu\alpha\ddot{\upsilon}\phi$ i from $\nu\alpha\ddot{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *a ship*; $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\sigma\phi$ i from $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\theta\varsigma$, *the chest*.

5. In like manner, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\varsigma$, *the body*; $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha\varsigma$, *veneration*; $\delta\acute{\nu}\alpha\rho$, *a dream*; $\delta\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *utility*; $\nu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho$, *numbness*; $\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *a gift*, &c.

II. A Monoptot has but one case: as, $\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, *O friend*, or *friends*, from $\xi\tau\eta\varsigma$.

III. Diptots are, \omicron i $\phi\theta\omicron$ i $\epsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\phi\theta\omicron$ i $\alpha\varsigma$, *cakes*; $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\alpha$, nom. and acc. plur.

IV. Triptots, gen. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\nu$, $\lambda\omega\nu$, $\lambda\omega\nu$ dat. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$ acc. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha$.

Indefinites and interrogatives want the vocative.

3. *Heteroclites in Number.*

The following want the dual and plural *: $\eta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$, *the sea*; $\dagger\eta\gamma\eta$, *the earth*; $\dagger\acute{\omicron}\acute{\alpha}\eta\rho$, *the air*; $\dagger\tau\acute{\omicron}\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$, *fire*; $\tau\acute{\omicron}\xi\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$, *oil* ‡.

* $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\phi\iota\tau\alpha$, *necessary food*; $\S\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$, *Athens*; $\delta\nu\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\tau\alpha$, *lying awake*; and the names of the Festivals of the Gods, with many others, want the singular.

4. *Heteroclites in Inflection.*

There are some neuters in ρ , which borrow the geni-

* They want the dual and plural when they signify the *elements*: but otherwise these words (\dagger) have the plural: $\alpha\iota\gamma\alpha\iota$, Arist. Prob. sect. 23.— $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, and $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho\omega\nu$, Plutarch.— $\tau\alpha\pi\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, Homer. Herod. Thucyd.

‡ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota\alpha$ only occurs once in the plural number: Callim. in Apoll. v. 38.

§ And the names of several cities.

tive from nouns in *ας* : as, *φρέαρ*, a well ; *ἥπαρ*, the liver ; *ὔδωρ*, water ; *ἡμαρ*, a day ; *εἶδαρ*, food ; *σκῶρ*, filth : gen. *φρέατος*, *ἥπατος*, *ὔδατος*, *ἡματος*, *εἶδατος*, *σκατός*, &c.

To these may be added, *γάλα*, milk, *γάλακτος**· *γυνή*, a woman, *γυναικός**· which borrow their genitives from the unused nominatives *γάλαξ* and *γυναῖξ*.

Of PATRONYMICS.

A Patronymic is an appellative derived either from the father or from some member of his family.

Masculine patronymics end,

1. In *ίδης*, which are formed from the gen. of the primitive by changing its termination into *ίδης*· as, *Πρίαμος*, *ου*, *Πριαμίδης*· *Νέστωρ*, *ορος*, *Νεστορίδης*· *Λητώ*, *όος*, *οἶδης*. From *Πηλέως* comes *Πηλεΐδης*, by Epenthesis *Πελεΐάδης*· and from the Ionic gen. *Πηλῆος*, *Πηληϊάδης*.

2. In *άδης*, when the noun is either of the first declension ; as, *Βορέας*, *ου*, *Βορεάδης*· *Ἰππότης*, *ου*, *Ἰπποτάδης*· or when the primitive is of the third declension, and ends in *ος* pure ; as, *Ἥλιος*, *ου*, *Ἡλιάδης*· *Ναύπλιος*, *ου*, *Ναυπλιάδης*. When the primitive is long in the penultimate of the gen., of whatever declension it may be, the patronymic generally terminates in *ιάδης*· as, *Λαέρτης*, *έρτου*, *Λαερτιάδης*· *Ἄτλας*, *λαντος*, *Ἀτλαντιάδης*· *Ἀμφιτρυών*, *ωνος*, *Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης*.

Feminine patronymics end,

1. In *ις*, or *ας*, those which come from the masculine, by removing *δη*· as, *Νεστορίδης*, *Νέστορις*· *Ἡλιάδης*, *Ἡλιάς*.

2. In *ῆς*, from the nominatives of the primitives : as, from *Χρῦσης*, *Χρυσῆς*· *Βρισηῖς*, *Βρισηῖς*· *Κάδμος*, *Καδμηῖς*.

3. In *ίνη*, or *ώνη*, those which come from the genitives

* Vide Not. p. 10.

of their primitives, by changing the last syllable into *ίνη*, or *ώνη* as, 'Αδραστος, 'Αδράστου, 'Αδραστίνη· 'Ικάριος, 'Ικαρίου, 'Ικαριάνη sometimes from a nominative in *ων* as, 'Ηετίων, 'Ηετιώνη.

Ionic patronymics end in *ίων*, or *είων* as, Κρονίων, Πηλείων, 'Ατρείων*.

DIMINUTIVES have various terminations; as,

I. Masc. in	{	ων,	μωρίων,	<i>a little fool</i> †.
		αξ,	λίθαξ,	<i>a little stone.</i>
		σκος,	νεανίσκος,	<i>a youth.</i>
		λος,	ναυτίλος,	<i>a mariner.</i>
II. Fem. in	{	ις,	κρηνίς,	<i>a little fountain.</i>
		σκη,	παιδίσκη,	<i>a little girl.</i>
		νη,	πολίχνη,	<i>a little town.</i>
III. Neut. in	{	ιον	γνωμίδιον,	<i>a little sentence.</i>
			πολίχνιον,	<i>a little town.</i>

POSSESSIVES end in

1. κος,	as,	μουσικός,	<i>musical,</i>	from	μοῦσα.
2. ιος,	as,	οὐράνιος,	<i>celestial,</i>	from	οὐρανός.
3. νος,	as,	ἀνθρώπινος,	<i>human,</i>	from	ἄνθρωπος.
4. ειος,	as,	ἀνθρώπειος,	<i>human,</i>	from	ἄνθρωπος.
5. ωδης,	as,	λιθώδης,	<i>stonny,</i>	from	λίθος.
6. ωος,	as,	πατρῶος,	<i>paternal,</i>	from	πατήρ.

* Some are irregular: as, Λαμπετίδης, *the son of Lampros*, IL. ο. v. 529. Δευκαλίδης, *the son of Deucalion*, IL. v. v. 307. But probably their primitives were of a double form, Λάμπος and Λάμπετος, Δευκαλίων and Δεύκαλος. So both Οιδίπους and Οιδίποδης.

† μωρίων, diminutive of	μωρός, <i>a fool.</i>
λίθαξ,	λίθος, <i>a stone.</i>
νεανίσκος,	νέος, <i>young.</i>
ναυτίλος,	ναύτης, <i>a mariner.</i>
κρηνίς,	κρήνη, <i>a fountain.</i>
παιδίσκη,	παῖς, <i>a girl or boy.</i>
πολίχνη,	πόλις, <i>a city or town.</i>
γνωμίδιον,	γνώμη, <i>a sentence.</i>
πολίχνιον,	πόλις, <i>a city or town.</i>

DECLENSIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives follow the form and inflexions of substantives.

Adjectives ending in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, form the feminine in *α*, (others form it in *η*,) and the neuter in *ον* as, ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον, *sacred*; ἀνθηρὸς, ἀνθηρά, ἀνθηρὸν, *florid*.

Except, ὄγδοος, ὅη, ὅον, *eighth*; and contracted nouns in *ος* and *οος* as, χρύσεος, *golden*; ἀπλός, *simple*.

Four adjectives form the neuter gender in *ο* and *ον* as, ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος* and three pronouns, οὗτος, αὐτός*, ἐκεῖνος, in *ο*.

Adjectives in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ὅς} \\ \text{εἰς} \\ \text{οὗς} \end{array} \right\}$	form the fem.in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{εἷα} \\ \text{εσσα} \\ \text{ῆ} \end{array} \right\}$	the neuter in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ὃ} \\ \text{εν} \\ \text{οῦν} \end{array} \right\}$
as,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὄξυς,} \\ \text{χαρίεις,} \\ \text{ἀπλοῦς,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὄξεῖα,} \\ \text{χαρίεσσα,} \\ \text{ἀπλῆ,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ὄξυ,} \\ \text{χαρίεν,} \\ \text{ἀπλοῦν,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{acute.} \\ \text{gracious.} \\ \text{simple.} \end{array} \right.$	

all the feminine cases from the unused μέλαινος, as also τάλας, τάλανος, all its feminine cases from the unused τάλαινος.

	Singular.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὁ πᾶς	ἡ πᾶσα	τὸ πᾶν
Gen.	παντὸς	πάσης	παντὸς
Dat.	παντὶ	πάσῃ	παντὶ
Acc.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
Voc.	ὦ πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν.
	Dual.		
N. A. V.	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. & D.	πάντοιιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιιν.
	Plural.		
Nom.	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Gen.	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
Dat.	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
Acc.	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
Voc.	πάντες	πάσαι	πάντα.

Adjectives declined with three genders and two terminations, end in

ης	} and form the neuter in	ες
ις		ι
υς		υ
ους		ουν
ην		εν
ων		ον
ως*		ων
ος*		ον

* All compound adjectives, and those ending in *ος*, were declined with three genders by the more ancient Greeks. *Porson in Med. v. 822.*

as,	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθής,	καὶ τὸ ἀληθές,	<i>true.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐχαρίς,	καὶ τὸ εὐχαρί,	<i>gracious.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄδακρυς,	καὶ τὸ ἄδακρυ,	<i>tearless.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους,	καὶ τὸ πολύπουν,	<i>many-footed.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρην,	καὶ τὸ τέρεν,	<i>tender.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐδαίμων,	καὶ τὸ εὐδαιμον,	<i>happy.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐγεωσ,	καὶ τὸ εὐγεωσ,	<i>fertile.</i>
	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀθάνατος,	καὶ τὸ ἀθάνατον,	<i>immortal.</i>

Some are of three genders; as, ὁ, καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ μάκαρ, *happy*; ὁ, καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ ἀρκαξ, *rapacious*; ὁ, καὶ ἡ, καὶ τὸ μανιάς, *furious*.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
Gen.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
Dat.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Acc.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
Voc.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	καλῶ	καλά	καλῶ
G. & D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν.

Plural.

N. V.	καλοὶ	καλαὶ	καλά
Gen.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
Dat.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς
Acc.	καλοὺς	καλάς	καλά.

Singular.

Nom.	ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθής, καὶ τὸ ἀληθές,
Gen.	τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ ἀληθούς, -οῦς,
Dat.	τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ ἀληθεί, -εῖ,
Acc.	τὸν καὶ τὴν ἀληθέα, -ῃ, καὶ τὸ ἀληθές,
Voc.	ὦ ἀληθεῖς, and neut. ἀληθές.

Dual.

- N. & A. τῶ, καὶ τὰ, καὶ τῷ ἀληθέε, -ῇ,
 G. & D. τοῖν, καὶ ταῖν, καὶ τοῖν ἀληθείοιν, -οῖν,
 Voc. ὦ ἀληθέε, -ῇ.

Plural.

- Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ ἀληθέες, -εῖς, καὶ τὰ ἀληθέα, -ῇ,
 Gen. τῶν ἀληθέων, -ῶν,
 Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς ἀληθείσι,
 Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς ἀληθέας, -εῖς, καὶ τὰ ἀληθέα, -ῇ,
 Voc. ὦ ἀληθέες, -εῖς, and neut. ἀληθέα, -ῇ.

Singular.

- Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐχαρις, καὶ τὸ εὐχαρι,
 Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ εὐχαρίτος,
 Dat. τῷ, καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ εὐχαρίτι,
 Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν εὐχάρिता, and εὐχαριν, καὶ τὸ εὐχαρι,
 Voc. ὦ εὐχαρι.

Dual.

- N. & A. τῶ, καὶ τὰ, καὶ τῷ εὐχάρите,
 G. & D. τοῖν, καὶ ταῖν, καὶ τοῖν εὐχαρίτοιν,
 Voc. ὦ εὐχάρите.

Plural.

- Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ εὐχάρитеς, καὶ τὰ εὐχάρита,
 Gen. τῶν εὐχαρίτων,
 Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς εὐχάρισι,
 Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς εὐχάρитας, καὶ τὰ εὐχάρита,
 Voc. ὦ εὐχάρитеς, and neut. εὐχάρита.

So also are declined the interrogative τίς, *who*, and the indefinite τις, *somebody*.

- Sing. Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ τίς *, καὶ τὸ τί, *who*,
 Gen. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς, καὶ τοῦ τίνος,
 Dat. τῷ καὶ τῇ, καὶ τῷ τίνι,
 Acc. τὸν καὶ τὴν τίνα, καὶ τὸ τί, &c.

* Τίς, an indefinite pronoun, if it be not an enclitic, has the accent on the last syllable through all its cases.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χαρις	χαρίσσα*	χαρην
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρην
Voc.	χαρην, and χαρις,	χαρίσσα	χαρην.

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίσσα	χαρίεντε
G. & D.	χαρίέντοιιν	χαρίεσσαίν	χαρίέντοιιν.

Plural.

N. & V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσαι	χαρίεντα
Gen.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσων	χαρίέντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσας	χαρίεντα.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	δξϋς	δξεία	δξϋ
Gen.	δξέος	δξείας	δξέος
Dat.	δξείι, δξείι,	δξεία	δξείι, δξείι,
Acc.	δξϋν†	δξείαν	δξϋ
Voc.	δξϋ	δξεία	δξϋ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	δξείε	δξεία	δξείε
G. & D.	δξείοιν	δξείαιιν	δξείοιν.

* Participles make *ισσα*, adjectives *ισσα*, in the feminine.

† And Poët. in *α*, both in the masculine and feminine genders;
as, *ὑπέα πόντον*, Hom. *ἄδία χάλιν*, Theoc.

Plural.

N. & V.	ὄξεες, ὄξεϊς,	ὄξεϊαι	ὄξεα
Gen.	ὄξεων	ὄξεων	ὄξεων
Dat.	ὄξεσι	ὄξεσσι	ὄξεσι
Acc.	ὄξεας, ὄξεϊς,	ὄξεας	ὄξεα.

NUMERALS.

Some Numerals are Cardinals, and some Ordinals.

I. The Cardinals are, εἷς, *one*; δύο, or δύο, *two*; τρεῖς, *three*; τέσσαρες, *four*, &c.; which are thus declined:

	N.	G.	D.	A.
Masc.	εἷς,	ἐνός,	ἐνί,	ἕνα, <i>one</i> .
Fem.	μία,	μιάς,	μιά,	μίαν,
Neut.	ὓν,	ἐνός,	ἐνί,	ὓν,

In the same manner are declined the compounds of εἷς, οὐδεὶς, and μηδεὶς, *nobody, none*, οὐδεμία, μηδεμία· οὐδέν, μηδέν.

Δύο* and δύο, *two*, Gen. and Dat. δυοῖν (δυσεῖν Att. in the Gen.), Dat. δυσί.

But δύο, it is to be observed, is of all genders and cases.

Plur. Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία, *three*.

Gen. τῶν τριῶν

Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς τρισί

Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία.

Plur. Nom. οἱ καὶ αἱ τέσσαρες, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα, *four*.

Gen. τῶν τεσσάρων

Dat. τοῖς, καὶ ταῖς, καὶ τοῖς τέσσασι

Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα.

* The Attics always use δύο. Porson in Orest. 1550.

The Numerals from four to a hundred are not declined: as,

πέντε, *five*,
 ἕξ, *six*,
 ἑπτὰ, *seven*,
 ὀκτώ, *eight*,
 ἑννέα, *nine*,
 δέκα, *ten*,
 ἑνδεκα, *eleven*,
 δωδέκα, *twelve*,
 τριακαίδεκα, *thirteen*,
 τεσσαρακαίδεκα, *fourteen*,
 πεντεκαίδεκα, *fifteen*,
 ἑκκαίδεκα, *sixteen*, &c.

εἴκοσι, *twenty*,
 εἴκοσι εἰς, *twenty-one*,
 εἴκοσι δύο, *twenty-two*, &c.
 τριάκοντα, *thirty*,
 τεσσαράκοντα, *forty*,
 πενήκοντα, *fifty*,
 ἑξήκοντα, *sixty*,
 ἑβδομήκοντα, *seventy*,
 ὀγδοήκοντα, *eighty*,
 ἑνενήκοντα, *ninety*,
 ἑκατὸν, *a hundred*.

Those which follow the number one hundred, are declinable: as,

οἱ διακόσιοι, αἱ διακόσιαι, τὰ
 διακόσια, *two hundred*,
 τριακόσιοι, *three hundred*,
 τεσσαρακόσιοι, *four hundred*,
 πεντακόσιοι, *five hundred*,
 ἑξακόσιοι, *six hundred*,
 ἑπτακόσιοι, ὀκτακόσιοι, ἑννεα-
 κόσιοι, &c.

χίλιοι, *a thousand*,
 δισχίλιοι, *two thousand*,
 τρισχίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, πεν-
 τακισχίλιοι, &c.
 μύριοι, *ten thousand*,
 δισμύριοι, *twenty thousand*,
 τρισμύριοι, *thirty thousand*;
 and so on.

II. Ordinals are those numbers which duly answer the question πόσος, *of what (degree)*: as,

πρῶτος, *first*,
 δεύτερος, *second*,
 τρίτος, *third*,
 τέταρτος, *fourth*,
 πέμπτος, *fifth*,
 ἕκτος, *sixth*,
 ἑβδομος, *seventh*,
 ὀγδοος, *eighth*,
 ἑννατος, *ninth*,

δέκατος, *tenth*,
 ἑνδέκατος, *eleventh*,
 δωδέκατος, *twelfth*,
 τρισκαίδεκατος, *thirteenth*,
 τεσσαρακαίδεκατος, &c.
 εἰκοστός, *twentieth*,
 εἰκοστός πρῶτος, εἰκοστός δεύτε-
 ρος, &c.
 τριακοστός, τεσσαρακοστός,

πεντηκοστὸς, ἑξήκοστὸς, ἑβ-
 δομηκοστὸς, ὀγδοηκοστὸς, ἐν-
 νενηκοστὸς, ἑκατοστὸς, hun-
 dredth,
 δι᾿ ἑκατοσίων, two hundredth,
 τριακοσίων, &c.
 χιλιοστὸς, thousandth,
 δις χιλιοστὸς, two thousandth,
 μυριοστὸς, ten thousandth,
 δισμυριοστὸς, twenty thou-
 sandth, &c.

There are, besides, nouns called Dials, which signify a certain length of days: as, *τριταῖος*, belonging to the third day; *τεταρταῖος*, of the fourth day, &c.; i. e. any thing occurring or being done each third, fourth, &c. day.

The Greeks express the numbers by these letters*.

α'	1	ι'	10	ρ'	100	α	1000
β'	2	κ'	20	σ'	200	β	2000
γ'	3	λ'	30	τ'	300	γ	3000
δ'	4	μ'	40	υ'	400	δ	4000
ε'	5	ν'	50	φ'	500	ε	5000
ς'	6	ξ'	60	χ'	600	ι	10000
ζ'	7	ο'	70	ψ'	700	κ	20000
η'	8	π'	80	ω'	800	ρ	100000
θ'	9	ϛ'	90	πι'	900	σ	200000

COMPARISON OF NOUNS.

Adjectives in *ος* form the Comparative by changing *ς* into *τερος*, and the Superlative by changing the same letter into *τατος*: as, *ἔνδοξος*, *ἐνδοξότερος*, *ἐνδοξότατος*.

* Sometimes these capitals are used instead of the numbers, of which they are the initial letters: viz. I for one, because *IA* signifies one (being formerly used for *μια*), *II* for five, *Δ* for ten, *H* for a hundred, *X* for a thousand, and *M* for ten thousand. And these letters (except *II*) may all be repeated four times; thus, *II*, 2; *III*, 3; *IIII*, 4; *ΔΔ*, 20; *ΔΔΔ*, 30; *ΔΔΔΔ*, 40; &c. So *ΔI*, 11; *ΔΔII*, 22; *III*, 6; *ΔII*, 15; &c.

Sometimes these initials are inclosed in a $\overline{\square}$, and the number is understood to be multiplied by five: $\overline{\Delta}$ is five times ten, or 50; and \overline{X} is 5000; but *I* is never inclosed.

Nouns which have the penultimate short, change *o* into *ω* in the Comparative and Superlative: as, φρόνιμος, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώτατος, *prudent, more prudent, most prudent.*

Except, κενός, κενότερος, κενότατος, *void.*
στενός, στενότερος, στενότατος, *narrow.*

Other adjectives are compared by *έστερος* and *έστατος** but those in *ας* by *άντερος* and *άντατος*. In *υς* often by *ίων** and *ιστος* as,

	Θετικόν,	Συγκριτικόν,	Ῥπερθετικόν.
	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
In	ων. σώφρων,	σωφρονέστερος,	σωφρονέστατος, <i>modest.</i>
	ας. μέλας,	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος, <i>black.</i>
	εις. χαρίεις,	χαριέστερος,	χαριέστατος, <i>gracious.</i>
	ης. εὐσεβής,	εὐσεβέστερος,	εὐσεβέστατος, <i>religious.</i>
	ους. ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλουστέρος,	ἀπλούστατος, <i>simple.</i>
	υς. εὐρύς,	{ εὐρύτερος and εὐρίων,	{ εὐρύτατος, and εὐρίστος, } <i>broad.</i>
	αρ. μάκαρ,	μακάρτερος,	μακάρτατος, <i>happy.</i>
	ην. τέρην,	τερενέστερος,	τερενέστατος, <i>tender.</i>

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
Κακός, <i>bad,</i>	{ κακίων, and κακώτερος, }	κάκιστος and κακώτατος.
_____	χείρων,	
_____	χερείων,	χείριστος.
_____	χεριότερος,	
* Ελαχὺς, <i>little</i> †,	{ ἐλάσσω, and ἐλάττων, }	ἐλάχιστος.

* In Comparatives in *ίων*, the Ionians adopt *i* short, the Attics *i* long.

† Μικρός admits of the same Comparatives and Superlatives.

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
_____	μείων, <i>less</i> ,	μειῖστος.
_____	{ ἥσσαν and ἥττων } <i>less</i> ,	ἥκιστος.
Βραδύς, <i>slow</i> ,	βραδύσσω,	βράδιστος.
Μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μείζων and μάσσων,	μέγιστος.
Πλέος and } <i>full</i> ,	{ πλέων and πλείων,	πλεῖστος.

The Attics form many Comparatives in ἰστέρος, and Superlatives in ἰστατος, and some in ἑστέρος, and ἑστατος, and in αἰτέρος, and αἰτατος, from positives in ος, as,

Λάλος, <i>loquacious</i> ,	λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος.
Αἰδοῖος, <i>venerable</i> ,	αἰδοιέστερος,	αἰδοιέστατος.
Ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ ὀλιγίστερος and ὀλίζων,	{ ὀλιγίστατος and ὀλίγιστος.
Ἴσος, <i>equal</i> ,	ισαίτερος,	ισαίτατος.
Φίλος, <i>friendly</i> ,	{ φιλαίτερος and φίλτερος,	{ φιλαίτατος, φίλτατος and φίλτιστος.

From Superlatives also are formed other Comparatives and Superlatives : as, ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχιστότερος, *much the smallest* ; κυδίστος, κυδίστατος, *by far the most glorious*.

The following parts of speech are also compared :

I. Substantives : as,

Ἔχθος *, <i>hatred</i> ,	ἐχθίων,	ἐχθιστος.
Αἰσχος *, <i>disgrace</i> ,	αἰσχιών,	αἰσχιστος.
Ὀίκτος *, <i>pity</i> ,	_____	οἰκτιστος.
Κῦδος, <i>glory</i> ,	κυδίων,	κύδιστος.

* The Comparatives and Superlatives of these words are really derived from ἐχθρός, αἰσχρός, οἰκτρός, but, that a κακοφωνία may be avoided, the letter ρ is omitted.

Κέρδος, <i>gain</i> ,	κερδίων,	κέρδιστος.
Κάλλος, <i>beauty</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
* Ἄλγος, <i>grief</i> ,	ἀλγίων,	ἀλγιστος.
* Ὑψος, <i>height</i> ,	ὑψίτερος,	ὑψιστος.
* Ἄρης, <i>Mars</i> ,	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.
Κράτος, <i>strength</i> ,	_____	κράτιστος.
Βασιλεὺς, <i>a king</i> ,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.
Κεῖων, <i>a king</i> ,	{ κρείσσω, or	_____
	{ κρείττω.	
Βέλος, <i>a dart</i> ,	{ βέλτερος, or	
	{ βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.

II. Pronouns: as,

Αὐτός, <i>he</i> ,	_____	αὐτότατος.
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III. Verbs: as,

Ἀῶ, <i>I wish</i> ,	{ λαῶν, or	
	{ λῶν, or	λαῖστος.
	{ λαίτερος,	
Φέρω, <i>I bear</i> ,	φέρτερος,	{ φέρτατος, or
		{ φεριστος, or
		{ φέρτιστος.

IV. Adverbs: as,

* Ἀνω, <i>above</i> ,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.
Μάλα, <i>very</i> ,	μᾶλλον,	μάλιστα.
Κάτω, <i>beneath</i> ,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
Πόρρω, <i>far</i> ,	πορρώτερος,	πορρώτατος.
Πέραν, <i>beyond</i> ,	περαιότερος,	περαιότατος.
* Ἐξω, <i>without</i> ,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.
* Ῥεᾶ, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥᾶων,	ῥᾶστος.
* Ἐγγύς, <i>near</i> ,	{ ἐγγύτερος, or	ἐγγύτατος, or
	{ ἐγγίων,	ἐγγιστος.

V. Prepositions : as,

'Ἐπὲρ, *upon*, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος, by Syncope ὑπατος.
 Πρὸς, *before*, πρότερος, πρότατος, by Syncope πρόατος, by Crasis πρῶτος, and, as if by a doubling of the superlative, πρῶτιστος.

VI. Participles : as,

'Ἐρρωμένος, *robust*, ἐρρωμενέστερος, ἐρρωμενέστατος.

Some depart from analogy altogether : as,

'Αγαθός, } *good*, ἀμείνων, *better*, ἀγαθώτατος, *best* *.
 'Εσθλός, }

PRONOUNS.

The primitive Pronouns are,

'Εγὼ, *I* ; σὺ, *thou* ; οὗ, *of himself*, &c.

The Possessive are,

'Εμὸς, *mine* ; Σφωίτερος, *your, of you two* ;
 Σὸς, or τεὸς, *thine* ; 'Ημέτερος, *our* ;
 'Εὸς, or ὅς, *his* ; 'Τμέτερος, *your* ;
 Νῶϊτερος, *our, of us two* ; Σφέτερος †, *their*.

The Relative are,

Οὗτος, *this* ; ἐκεῖνος, *he* ; αὐτός, *he* ; ὅς, *who*.

The Compounds are,

'Εμαυτοῦ, *of myself* ; 'Εαυτοῦ, *of himself*, &c.
 Σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself* ;

* 'Αγαθός admits of the following Comparatives and Superlatives :

Pos. ἀγαθός,	{	ἀμείνων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
		ἀρίων,	ἀριστός from 'Αρῆς, <i>Mars</i> .
		βελτίων,	βέλτιστος from βέλος, <i>a dart</i> .
{	βίλτερος,		
	κρείσσων,	κράτιστος from κρείων, <i>a king</i> .	
	κρείττων,		
{	κάβρων,	Φέρετατος from Φέρω, <i>to bear</i> .	
	Φέρετρος,	Φέριστος.	
		Φέριστος.	

† Also σφός, ἡ, ὁν, *their*.

Ἐγώ, I.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἐγώ,		N. ἡμεῖς,
G. ἐμοῦ,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ,	G. ἡμῶν,
D. ἐμοί,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν.	D. ἡμῖν,
A. ἐμὲ, and, by Aphæresis, μοῦ, μοί, μὲ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Σὺ, thou.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. V. σὺ,		N. V. ὑμεῖς,
G. σοῦ,	N. A. V. σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	G. ὑμῶν,
D. σοί,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	D. ὑμῖν,
A. σὲ.		A. ὑμᾶς.

Οὗ, of himself, &c.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. —		N. σφεῖς,
G. οὗ,	N. A. σφῶῃ, σφῶ,	G. σφῶν,
D. οἷ, or ἐοῖ,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	D. σφίσι,
A. ἐ.		A. σφᾶς.

Relative ὅς, who.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὅς, ἧ, ὅ,		N. οἱ, αἱ, ᾗ,
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ,	N. A. ᾧ, αἷ, ᾧ,	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ᾧ, ἧ, ᾧ,	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ὅν, ἧν, ὅ.		A. οὓς, αῖς, αῖ.

So, ὅστις, ἧτις, ὅτι· and ὅσπερ, ἧπερ, ὅπερ.

The others, through the three genders are declined like adjectives, and like nouns of the second and third declensions.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ἐμὸς, νωϊτερος, ἡμέτερος, σὸς, οἱ τεὸς, σφωϊτερος, ὕμετερος, ἐὸς, οἱ ἐὸς, σφέτερος, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, αὐτὸς,	ἐμή, νωϊτέρα, ἡμετέρα, σὴ, οἱ τεή, σφωϊτέρα, ὕμετέρα, ἐή, οἱ ἦ, σφετέρα, αὕτη, ἐκεῖνη, αὕτη,	ἐμὸν. νωϊτερον. ἡμέτερον. σὸν, οἱ τεὸν. σφωϊτερον. ὕμετερον. ἐὸν, οἱ ἐὸν. σφέτερον. τοῦτο. ἐκεῖνο. αὐτὸ.
ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ,	ἐμαυτῆς, σεαυτῆς, ἐαυτῆς,	ἐμαυτοῦ. σεαυτοῦ. ἐαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, *this*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. Nom.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,
Gen.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
Dat.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
Acc.	τούτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.
Dual. N. A.	τούτω,	ταῦτα,	τούτω,
G. D.	τούτοιιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιιν.
Plur. Nom.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
Gen.	τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
Dat.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
Acc.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

So also is declined ἐκεῖνος.

Compound Pronouns, which want the nominative :

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
ἐμαυτοῦ, } σεαυτοῦ, } ἑαυτοῦ, }	-τῆς, -τοῦ,	-τῷ, -τῇ, -τῷ,	-τὸν, -τὴν, -τὸ.

and, by Crasis, *σεαυτοῦ, -τῆς, -τοῦ· αὐτοῦ, -τῆς, -τοῦ, &c.*

Ἐμαυτοῦ and *σεαυτοῦ* have only the singular number ; but *ἑαυτοῦ* has the plural :

Gen.	ἑαυτῶν,	-τῶν,	-τῶν,
Dat.	ἑαυτοῖς,	-ταῖς,	-τοῖς,
Acc.	ἑαυτούς,	-τάς,	-τά.

The Indefinite Pronoun *δεῖνα, some one.*

Nom. *ὁ δεῖνα**, or *δεῖς, ἡ δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα,*

Gen. *τοῦ δεῖνος, and δεῖνατος, τῆς δεῖνος, τοῦ δεῖνος,*

Dat. *τῷ δεῖνι, and δεῖνατι, τῇ δεῖνι, τῷ δεῖνι,*

Acc. *τὸν δεῖνα, τὴν δεῖνα, τὸ δεῖνα.*

* The Pronoun *δεῖνα* is not declined ; therefore the genitive and dative cases, here given, are borrowed from the unused nominative *δεῖς*.

OF VERBS.

There are thirteen CONJUGATIONS, συζυγίαι· six of Barytons, three of Contracts, and four of Verbs in μι.

Verbs are called Barytons, because they have a *grave tone* on the last syllable, which is not expressed, but understood, so that there may be an accent on the penultimate.

The conjugations of verbs are distinguished by the characteristic letters, which are called figurative letters, or indices.

The characteristic letter is that which precedes ω, or ομαι· but in πτ, κτ, μν, the first letter is the characteristic.

Characteristics of the First Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.
π, τέξω	} ψω	τέξω	} φα	τέτεξα, <i>I delight.</i>
β, λείβω		λείβω		λέλειφα, <i>I make a libation.</i>
φ, γράφω		γράφω		γέγραφα, <i>I write.</i>
πτ, τυπτω		τυψω		τέτυφα, <i>I strike.</i>

Of the Second.

κ, πλέκω	} ξω	πλέξω	} χα	πέπλεχα, <i>I fold.</i>
γ, λέγω		λέξω		λέλεχα, <i>I say.</i>
χ, τρέχω		τρέξω		τέτρεχα, <i>I run.</i>
κτ, τίκτω		τέξω		τέτεχα, <i>I bring forth.</i>

Of the Third.

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.
τ, ἀνύτω	άνύσω	ήνυκα, <i>I perfect.</i>
δ, ἄδω	ἄσω	ήκα, <i>I sing.</i>
θ, πλήθω	πλήσω	πέπληκα, <i>I fill.</i>

Of the Fourth.

σσ, πλάσσω	σω { πλάσω	κα { πέπλακα, <i>I feign.</i>
ττ, ὀρύττω	οτ { ὀρύξω	οτ { ὠρυχα, <i>I dig.</i>
ζ, φράζω	ξω { φράσω	χα { πέφρακα, <i>I say.</i>

Of the Fifth.

λ, ψάλλω	ψαλῶ	ἔψαλκα, <i>I play the harp.</i>
μ, νέμω	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα *, <i>I distribute.</i>
ν, φαίνω	φανῶ	πέφαγκα, <i>I show.</i>
ρ, σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα, <i>I sow.</i>
μν, τέμνω	τεμῶ	τετέμηκα *, <i>I cut.</i>

Of the Sixth.

Whatever vowel or diphthong precedes ω or ομαι as, τίω, Fut. τίσω, Perf. τέτικα, *I honor.*

In the Active and Middle voices there are Eight Tenses :

Present	Χρόνος ἐνεστῶς.
Imperfect	παράτατικός.
Perfect	παρακείμενος.
Pluperfect	ὑπερσυντελικός.
Aorist	{ first second }	Ἀόριστος { πρῶτος. δεύτερος.
Future	{ first second }	Μέλλων { πρῶτος. δεύτερος.

* Vide Note, p. 59.

In the Passive voice the pauld-post-future is added,
Μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων χρόνος.

THE MOODS,

'Εγκλίσεις, are five, as amongst the Latins ;

Indicative.....	Ὁριστική.
Imperative	Προστακτική.
Optative	Εὐκτική.
Subjunctive	Υποτακτική.
Infinitive	Ἀπαρέμφατος.

RULES.

When the first person plural ends in *μεν*, the first person dual is wanting.

When the third person plural ends in *σι*, or *ται*, the third person dual is the same as the second.

INDICATIVE MOOD,

from which all the other moods are derived.

Present Tense.

S. <i>τύπτω, τύπτεις, τύπτει</i>	<i>I strike.</i>
D. <i>τύπτετον, τύπτετον</i>	
P. <i>τύπτομεν, τύπτετε, τύπτουσι.</i>	

Whence the Imperfect.

S. <i>ἔτυπτον, ἔτυπτες, ἔτυπτε</i>	<i>I was striking.</i>
D. <i>ἐτύπτετον, ἐτυπτέτην</i>	
P. <i>ἐτύπτομεν, ἐτύπτετε, ἔτυπτον *</i>	

* The Ionics form the imperfect, and both aorists, in *σκον*, from the second person singular, by casting away the augment and by adding *κον* ας, *τύπτες, τύπτεσκον* *τύψας, τύψασκον* *τύπες, τύπεσκον*. The termination *ον* becomes *όμεν* in the Passive and Middle.

First Aorist.

S. τύψα, τύψας, τύψας

D. τύψας, τύψας

P. τύψας, τύψας

τύψαι*

τύψαιήν*

τύψαιεν.

I may have struck.

Æolic Aorist*.

S. ἐτύψα, ἐτύψας, ἐτύψας

D. ἐτύψας, ἐτύψας

P. ἐτύψας, ἐτύψας

τύψαι†, τύψαιε†

τύψαιήν†, τυψαίᾱτήν*

τύψαίετε, τύψαιεν†.

I may have struck.

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

S. τέτυκα, τέτυκας, τέτυκας

D. τέτυκας, τέτυκας

P. τέτυκας, τέτυκας

τέτυκοις, τέτυκοι*

τέτυκοιτον, τετυκοίτην*

τέτυκοιτε, τέτυκοιεν.

I may have been striking.

Second Aorist.

S. τύποι, τύποις, τύποις

D. τύποις, τύποις

P. τύποις, τύποις

τύποις, τύποι*

τύποιτον, τυποίτην*

τύποιτε, τύποιεν.

I may have struck.

Second Future.

S. τυποῖμι, τυποῖς, τυποῖ*

D. τυποῖς, τυποῖς

P. τυποῖμεν, τυποῖτε, τυποῖεν.

I may hereafter strike.

* The Æolic aorist is formed from the first aorist by inserting *ει* before *α*, and omitting the augment: a

† The second and third persons singular, and plural, are mostly in use with the Attic writers: to be read.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, and Imperfect, *ἐάν*.

S. τύπτω, τύπῃς, τύπῃ*

(If) I should strike.

D. τύπῃτον, τύπῃτον

P. τύπτωμεν, τύπτετε, τύπωσι†.

First Aorist.

S. τύψω, τύψῃς, τύψῃ

(If) I should have struck.

D. τύψῃτον, τύψῃτον

P. τύψωμεν, τύψτετε, τύπωσι.

Second Aorist.

S. τύπῃ, τύπῃς, τύπῃ

(If) I should have struck.

D. τύπῃτον, τύπῃτον

P. τύπωμεν, τύπητε, τύπωσι.

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

S. τετύφα, τετύφῃς, τετύφῃ. *(If) I should have been striking.*

D. τετύφῃτον, τετύφῃτον

P. τετύφωμεν, τετύφητε, τετύφωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Imperfect...τύπτεσθαι, *to strike.*First Future.....τύψεσθαι, *to be going to strike.*First Aoristτύψει, *to have struck.*Perfect, and Pluperfect...τετύφῃσθαι, *to have been striking.*Second Aoristτυπῃσθαι, *to have struck.*Second Future.....τύψεσθαι, *to be going to strike.*

* The Ionics add ε: to the third person singular : as, τύπτῃσι, for τύπῃσι.

† The long penult in the dual and plural of this mood is often made short; Ion. according to Sch. brev. *Ilind.* B. 72: but Lesbos (πρὸς ἑρμῆα, p. 178, edit. Valck.) says that this is merely a Corinthian fashion.

PARTICIPLES.

All Participles follow the form of Adjectives.

Present, and Imperfect.

Nom.	Gen.	
M. ὁ τύπτων,	τοῦ τύπτοντος,	<i>striking.</i>
F. ἡ τύπτουσα,	τῆς τυπτούσης,	
N. τὸ τύπον.	τοῦ τύπτοντος.	

Future.

M. ὁ τύψων,	τοῦ τύψοντος,	<i>going to strike.</i>
F. ἡ τύψουσα,	τῆς τυψούσης,	
N. τὸ τύπον.	τοῦ τύψοντος.	

First Aorist.

M. ὁ τύψας,	τοῦ τύψαντος,	<i>having struck.</i>
F. ἡ τύψασα,	τῆς τυψάσης,	
N. τὸ τύψαν.	τοῦ τύψαντος.	

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

M. ὁ τετυφῶς,	τοῦ τετυφότος,	<i>who has been striking.</i>
F. ἡ τετυφυῖα,	τῆς τετυφύιας,	
N. τὸ τετυφῶς.	τοῦ τετυφότος*.	

* But participles in *αας*, when contracted into *ως*, form the feminine in *ῶσα*, and the neuter in *ῶς* as,

Nom. *ιστάς*, *ιστῶσα*, *ιστῶς*.

Gen. *ιστῶτος*, *ιστάσης*, *ιστῶτος* and in this manner they retain *ω* through the remaining cases.

Second Aorist

Nom.

Gen.

M. ὁ τυπῶν,
F. ἡ τυπῶσα,
N. τῆ τυπῶν.

τοῦ τυπῶντος,
τῆς τυπῶσας,
τοῦ τυπῶντος

having struck.

Second Future

M. ὁ τυπῶν,
F. ἡ τυπῶσα,
N. τῆ τυπῶν.

τοῦ τυπῶντος,
τῆς τυπῶσας,
τοῦ τυπῶντος

going to strike.

Cognate Tenses in the ACTIVE VOICE.

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	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperf.	ἔτυπτον					
1st Fut.	τύψω	τύψον	τύψοιμι	τύψω	τύψειν	τύψας
1st Aor.	ἔτυψα					
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυψε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperf.	ἔτυπουν					
2nd Aor.	τύπῃ	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπών
2nd Fut.	τυπῶ		τυπόιμι		τυπεῖν	τυπών.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	λέγω	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λέγειν	λέγων
Imperf.	ἔλεγον					
1st Fut.	λέξω	λέξον	λέξοιμι	λέξω	λέξειν	λέξων
1st Aor.	ἔλεξα				λέξαι	λέξας
Perf.	ἔλεξα	ἔλεχε	ἐλέχοιμι	ἐλέχω	λελεχέναι	λελεχώς
Pluperf.	ἔλεγεον				λεγεῖν	λεγαίν
2nd Aor.	ἔλεγον	λέγε	λέγοιμι	λέγω	λεγεῖν	λεγών.
2nd Fut.	λεγῶ		λεγόιμι			

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
1st. perf.	πείθω ἐπειθόν	πείθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πείθειν	πείθων
2nd. perf.	πείσσω ἐπείσω	πείσον	πείσοιμι	πείσω	πείσειν	πείσων
	πέπειχα ἐπέπειχεν	πέπειχε	πέπειχοιμι	πέπειχω	πέπεικέναι	πέπεικώς
2nd. fut.	ἐπειθόν πιθῶ	πιθε	πίθοιμι πιθοῖμι	πιθώ	πιθεῖν πιθῶν	πιθῶν πιθῶν.
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
1st. Aor.	φράζω ἐφράζον	φράζε	φράζοιμι	φράζω	φράζειν	φράζων
2nd. Aor.	φράσω ἐφρασα	φράσον	φράσοιμι	φράσω	φράσειν	φράσων
1st. perf.	πέφραχα ἐπέφραχεν	πέφραχε	πέφραχοιμι	πέφραχω	πέφραχέναι	πέφρακώς
2nd. fut.	ἐφραδόν φραδῶ	φράδε	φράδοιμι φραδοῖμι	φράδω	φραδεῖν φραδεῖν	φραδῶν φραδῶν.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
Imperf.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
1st Fut.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
1st Aor.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
Perf.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
Pluperf.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
2nd Aor.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
2nd Fut.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
Imperf.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
1st Fut.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
1st Aor.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
Perf.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
Pluperf.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
2nd Aor.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν
2nd Fut.	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν	οἷσιν

FORMATION OF THE TENSES *.

The Present is the theme and basis: as, *τύπτω*.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the augment: as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

The Augment.

The Augment, *αὐξησις*, is twofold: Syllabic, *συλλαβικῇ*, and Temporal, *χρονικῇ*.

The Syllabic Augment.

The Syllabic* Augment is *ε*, when the verb begins with a consonant; for then *ε* is prefixed to the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and First and Second Aorists in the Indicative, but *not* in the other moods.

The Attics change *ε*, the syllabic augment, into the temporal *η*: as, *ἔμελλον*, *ἤμελλον*.

The Attics prefix *ε* with the *spirit* of the Theme, in the augmented tenses, to verbs beginning with *α*, *η*, *ο*, *ω*, *οι*, *ου*: as, *ἐάλωκα*, *ἔηκα*, *ἔοργα*, *ἔωσα*, *ἔοικα*, *ἐούρηκα*. They resolve also the temporal augment *η* into *εα*: as, *ἔαξε* for *ἦξε*.

The Poets prefix *ε* to the Aorists, whether they begin with a vowel or a diphthong: as, *ἔειπα* for *εἶπα*, *I said*.

* TABLE of the Formation of the Tenses.

Pres. A. τύπτω	{	Pres. P. & M. τύπτομαι.—						
		Imperf. A. ἔτυπτον.—Imp. P. & M. ἐτυπτόμην.						
		{	{	Plup. A. ἱτιτύθειν.				
				{	Plup. P. ἱτιτύμην.			
					Paul.-p.-Fut. τιτύψομαι. [σομαι.]			
					1 Aor. P. ἱτύφην.—1 Fut. P. τυφθή-			
				1 Aor. A. ἔτυψα.—1 Aor. M. ἐτυψάμην.				
				1 Fut. M. τύψομαι.				
		{	2 Aor. P. ἐτύπην.—2 Fut. P. τυπήσομαι.					
			2 Aor. M. ἐτυπόμην.					
			2 Fut. A. τυπῶ.—2 Fut. M. τυποῦμαι.					
		Perf. M. τίτυπα.—Plup. M. ἱτιτύπειν.						

† Syllabic, because it increases the number of syllables.

If a verb begin with ρ, the letter ρ is doubled after ε· as, *ρίπτω, ῥρίπτον* *.

The Temporal Augment.

The Temporal Augment is applied, when the verb begins with a mutable vowel, or with a mutable diphthong. It is used in the Perfect, and Pluperfect, through all the moods; in the Imperfect, and Aorists, only in the Indicative.

The mutable vowels are, α, ε, ο.

α is changed into η· as, *ἀκούω, ἤκουον, I hear.*

ε ————— η· as, *ἐγείρω, ἤγειρον, I excite.*

ο ————— ω· as, *ὀρύττω, ὥρυττον, I dig.*

The mutable diphthongs are, αι, αυ, ου.

αι is changed into η· as, *αἶρω, ἤρον, I take up.*

αυ ————— ηυ· as, *αὐξάνω, ἠύξανον, I augment.*

ου ————— φ· as, *οἰκίζω, ᾠκίζον, I build.*

If a verb begin with an immutable vowel, or with an immutable diphthong, the commencement of all the tenses will be alike.

The immutable vowels are long by nature: as,

η, *ἡχέω, ἤχεον, I sound.*

ι,† *ἰθύω, ἰθυον, I direct.*

υ, *ὕλίζω, ὕλιζον, I strain or defecate.*

ω, *ὠθέω, ὠθεον, I urge forward.*

The immutable diphthongs are,

ει, *εἰκάω, εἵκαζον, I compare.*

ευ, *εὐθύω, εὐθυον, I direct.*

ου, *οὐτάω, οὐταζον, I wound.*

* Sometimes ρ is not so doubled by the Poets: as, *ῥρίζον. Od. ψ. 56.*

† The vowels ι and υ, if they be short by nature in the Present, become long in the augmented tenses: as, *ἰκάνω, ἰκάνον· ὕερίζω, ὕερίζον.* Therefore ι and υ take an augment, the power of the letter, though not the form, being changed.

Ει, however, is changed * (Atticè) into η· as, εικάζω, ἡκάζον, *I assimilate*; and ευ into ηυ· as, εὐχομαι, ηὐχόμεν, *I pray*: εἶδω, *I know*, in the Pluperfect makes εἶδεν, and Att. ἥδεν, *I had known*.

Exceptions.

Four verbs beginning with α, in the augmented tenses do not admit η· as, ἄω, ἄον, *I breathe*; ἀῖω, ἀῖον, *I hear*; ἀηθέσσω, ἀῆθεσσον, *I am unaccustomed*; ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηδίζομεν, *I am affected with weariness*. †

Some verbs beginning with ε, in the augmented tenses assume ι· as,

ἔχω, εἶχον, <i>I have</i> ;	ἔάω, <i>I suffer</i> ;
ἔλω, εἶλον, <i>I take</i> ;	ἔω, <i>I clothe</i> ;
ἔλκω, ἐλκύω, <i>I draw</i> ;	ἔω, <i>I place</i> ;
ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, <i>I creep</i> ;	ἔρύω, <i>I draw</i> ;
ἑστήκω, <i>I stand</i> ;	ἑθίζω, <i>I accustom</i> ;
ἑπομαι, <i>I follow</i> ;	ἑργάζομαι, <i>I operate</i> ;
ἑρέω, <i>I say</i> ;	ἑλίσσω, <i>I roll</i> ;
ἑστιάω, <i>I receive hospitably</i> .	ἔπω, εἶπον, <i>I say</i> ;

which last verb preserves the augment through all the moods: ἔθω, *I am accustomed*, in Perfect Middle εἶωθα, ω being inserted.

Ε before ο is not changed, but ο is changed into ω ‡: as, ἐορτάζω, ἐώρταζον, *I celebrate a festival*.

Some verbs beginning with οι have no augment: as, οἰδάνω, οἶδανον, *I swell*; οἰκουρέω, *I guard the house*; οἰνώω, *I fill with wine*; οἰμάω, *I attack*, &c.

* That is, the mutable part of the diphthong is changed.

† The ancient Attics did not change α, long by nature, into η, by reason of the augment: as, ἀναῶ, ἀνάλωκα. Valck. in Phœn. v. 591.

‡ In like manner, we have ἐολπα, ἐώλπειν· ἐοργα, ἐώργειν· ἐοικα, ἐώκειν.

AUGMENTS OF COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs have an augment *in the beginning*, if they be compounded,

1. With a noun: as, φιλοσοφῶ, ἐφιλοσόφουν, *I profess philosophy*.

2. With a preposition, which does not change the signification of the verb: as, καθεύδω, ἐκάθευδον, *I sleep*: or if the simples be not used: as, ἀντιβόλῳ, ἡντιβόλουν, *I supplicate*; ἐμμελῳ, ἡμμέλουν, *I regard*.

3. With ὁμῶς, or ὁμοῦ, and with the privative particle α· as, ὁμολογῶ, ὁμολόγουν, *I confess*; ἀφρονέω, ἠφρόνουν, *I am foolish*.

There will be an augment *in the middle*, between the preposition and the verb, if the preposition change the signification of the verb: as, καταγινώσκω, κατεγίνωσκον, *I condemn*.

There will be an augment in the middle, between the adverb and the verb, if it be compounded with δὺς, or εὖ· as, δυσαραστέω, δυσηρέστουν, *I displease*; εὐεργετέω, εὐηργέτουν, *I render a benefit*: unless a consonant or an immutable vowel follow: as, δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχουν, *I am unhappy*.

Some take an augment both in the beginning and in the middle: as, ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλουν, *I disturb*; ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθουν, *I correct*: and others, either in the beginning or in the middle: as, ἀνέφξα or ἥνοιξα, *I have opened*.

Prepositions in composition (*with verbs*), when prefixed to vowels, drop their vowel in all the tenses: as, παρακούω, παρήκουον, *I hear carelessly*.

Except περὶ and πρὸ, which never drop the vowel, and sometimes ἀμφι· but πρὸ is often contracted: as, προέχω, προῦχω, *I precede* *.

* All prepositions retain their own vowels with the Poets in all cases.

A preposition changes its *soft* into an *aspirate*, if the verb begin with an aspirated vowel: as, *καθάπτομαι*, *I reach*, from *κατὰ* and *ἄπτομαι*.

RULES.

The Ionians reject the augment from the tenses that are increased: as, *τύπτε*, for *ἔτυπτε*.*

The First Future is formed from the Present, by changing the last syllable in each conjugation:—

In the First, into *ψω* as, *τύπτω*, *τύψω*.

In the Second, into *ξω* as, *λέγω*, *λέξω*.

In the Third, into *σω* as, *ἄδω*, *ἄσω*.

In the Fourth, *σσω*, and *ττω*, into *ξω*, and some into *σω* but *ζω* mostly into *σω* †.

In the Fifth, into *λῶ*, *μῶ*, *νῶ*, *ρῶ* ᾠ circumflexed: as, *ψάλλω*, *ψαλῶ*.

In the Sixth, into *σω* as, *τίω*, *τίσω*.

* The Ionians cast away the reduplication also: as, *ἴδικτο* sometimes both reduplication and augment: as, *δέικτο*, for *ἰδέιδικτο*. In the Attic style it was not permitted to reject the augment.—*Porson*, Pref. to *Hec*. “*Χρῆν*, not less than *ἔχρην*, occurs in an Attic scene, even with the Comic poets. The Attics always say *ἀνωγα*, never *ἦνωγα*, but they preserve the augment in the Pluperfect tense. The same reason is applicable to *καθεζόμενν*, *καθήμηνν*, *καθειῶδον*, to which the Tragic writers do not prefix an augment: the Comic authors prefix or reject at pleasure.” *Porson*, Sup. Pref. to *Hec*. p. xvii.

† Some verbs in *ζω* form the Future in *ξω* as, *οἰμῶζω*, *I weep*, *οἰμῶξω* and some others form it in both *σω* and *ξω* as, *ἀρπάζω*, *I snatch*, *ἀρπάσω* and *ἀρπάξω*. Some even assume *γ* before *ξ* as, *λίξω*, *πλάξω*, *κλάξω*, *σαλπίζω* Fut. *λίγξω*, *πλάγξω*, κ. τ. λ.

RULES.

The penultimate of the First Future is generally long *, unless in the fifth conjugation, where it is always short; either by the elision of the second consonant, as τέμνω, τῆμῶ, *I cut*; or the second vowel of the diphthong, as φαίνω, φᾶνῶ, *I show*; or by shortening the doubtful vowel, as κρίνω, κρῖνῶ, *I adjudge*.

Some Futures transpose the spirit of the Present: as, θρέψω, from τρέφω, *I nourish*; θύψω, from τύφω, *I excite smoke*; θρέξω, from τρέχω, *I run*; and ἔξω, from ἔχω, *I have*.

The Ionians take away σ from the futures of the fourth and sixth conjugations in ἄσω, ἔσω, ὄσω, and thence the Attics contract them into ῶ circumflexed: as, σκεδάσω, Ion. σκεδάω, Att. σκεδῶ so, καλέσω, καλέω, καλῶ ὁμόσω, ὁμόω, ὁμῶ which have a circumflexed termination through all the persons. From the Futures of the fourth conjugation in ἴσω, the Attics take away σ only, and circumflex the ῶ as, κομίσω, κομιῶ.

In the Present tense of the fourth conjugation, the Dorians change ζω into σδω as, κωμάσδω, for κωμάζω, *I grow wanton*; and in the Future, σω into ξω as, βαδίξω, *I march*, βαδίσω, Dor. βαδίξω.

The Æolians form the Futures of verbs ending with λῶ and ρῶ, in σω as, κέλλω, κελῶ, Æol. κέλω, *I call*; ὄρω, Æol. ὄρω, *I excite*.

The Poets frequently reject σ in the Future of the sixth conjugation; as, δῆω, *I shall find*, for δήσω, from δέω κλείω, *I shall close*, for κλείσω and κέω, or κείω, *I will lie down*, for κέσω, from κέω.

* Not always: e. g. ἀρέσκω, γελάσω, ὀνόσω, ἀνύσω, κ. τ. λ.: but in the Futures of the fourth conjugation, ending in σω, the penultimate is always made short, unless η or ω precede: as, θανμάσω, πιίσω, φροντίσω, ἀρμόσω, ἐρπύσω, κ. τ. λ.

Aorists*.

The Aorists are tenses of uncertain signification ; since it is not certain whether the thing which has passed by, passed a *little* or *much* before.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future, by changing ω into α , and by prefixing the augment : as, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

Exceptions.

There are five First Aorists which do not assume the characteristic of the First Future : as, ἔθηκα, *I have placed* ; ἔδωκα, *I have given* ; ἔσταλα, *I have sent* ; εἶπα, *I have said* ; ἔνεγκα, *I have borne*.

The penultimate of the First Aorist is generally long† ; whence in the fifth conjugation α is changed into η as, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα, *I have sung* ; and ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$ as, σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα, *I have sown* ; and a doubtful vowel is made long : as, κρινῶ, ἔκρινα, *I judged* : but sometimes α long is preserved : as, ἔδυσχέρανα, *I have borne ill* ; ἐκέρδανα, *I have gained* ; ἐπέρανα, *I have perfected*.

Σ is excluded from some First Aorists : as, ἔχευα, ἔχεα, for ἔχευσα, from χέω, *I pour out* ; ἔσευσα, ἔσευα, from σέύω, *I move* ; ἔλειυα, from ἀλεύω, *I avoid* ; and ἡκεάμην, from ἀκέομαι, *I heal*.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the First Future, by changing, in each conjugation :—

In the First, $\psi\omega$ into $\phi\alpha$ as, τέρψω, τέτερφα.

In the Second, $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$ as, λέξω, λέλεχα.

* Aorist, which signifies *indeterminate*, is derived from α , neg. and ὄρος, a *boundary* or *termination*.

† Not always : e. g. ἐβάστασα, ἐτίλισα, ἐγίμισα, ὤμοσα, ἔπνευσα, κ. τ. λ.

In the Third, *σω* into *κα*· as, *ἄσω, ἦκα*.

In the Fourth, *ξω* into *χα**, and *σω* into *κα*· as, *δρέξω, ᾤρῃχα· φράσω, πέφραχα*.

In the Fifth, *ω* into *κα*· as, *ψαλῶ, ἔψαλκα*· but *μω* into *μηκα*.†

In the Sixth, *σω* into *κα*· as, *τίσω, τέτικα*.

And, if the verb begin with a simple consonant, the first consonant of the Theme is repeated with *ε*· as, *τύψω, τέτυφα*· or if it commence with a mute and a liquid : as, *πλέξω, πέπλεχα*. But if it begin with a double or with two consonants, *ε* only is prefixed : as, *ζάω, ἔζηκα· σπείρω, ἔσπαρχα*.

When a verb begins with an *aspirated* letter, it assumes its proper *soft* : as, *θύω, ἔθυσα, ἔθυνα*. If it begin with *ρ*, *ρ* is doubled, and *ε* only prefixed : as, *ρίπτω, ἔρριπα*.

Observations.

Dissyllables ‡ of the fifth conjugation change *ε* of the Future into *α*· as, *στέλλω, στελέω, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταν*.

Dissyllables in *είνω, ίνω, ύνω*, cast away *ν* of the Future in the Perfect : as, *κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα, ἔκταν*; *θύνω, θυνῶ, τέθυκα, τέθυκα*. The others in *νω* change *ν* into *γ*· as, *φαίνω, φάινω, πέφαγκα· μολύνω, μόλυνω, μεμόλυκα*.

Γρηγορέω and *γνωρίζω*, only prefix *ε*, although they commence by a mute with a liquid ; for *ἐγρηγόρηκα* and *ἐγνώρικα* only are in use : so also *ἔγνωκα*.

* Except *πέφριχα*, from *φρίσσω, ἔφρισα*, not *πέφριχα*, lest two successive syllables begin with aspirates.

† Preterperfects in *μηκα* are in reality derived from obsolete verbs in *έω* or *άω*.

‡ But *ε* of the Future in *μω* is retained ; as, *νεμῶ, νενέμηκα*.

Some verbs beginning with *πτ*, *κτ*, *μν*, repeat generally the first letter of the Theme: as, *πτῶ* (an unused verb), *πέπτωκα*, *I fall*; *κτάομαι*, *κέκτημαι**, *I possess*; *μνάομαι*, *μέμνημαι*, *I remember*.

The Attics prefix the first two letters of the Theme to verbs beginning with *α* short, *ε*, and *ο*: as, *ἐρίζω*, *ῥίκα*, *ἐρήρικα*, *I contend*; and if the number of syllables in the Perfect exceeds three, the third syllable is made short: as, *ἀλήθω*, *ῆληκα*, *ἀλήλεκα*, *I grind*. Except *ῥρεικα*, *ἐρήρεικα*, from *ἐρείδω*, *I sustain*, to distinguish it from *ἐρήρικα*, the Perfect of *ἐρίζω*, *I contend*.

If a verb begin with *λ* or *μ*, the Attics prefix *ει* to the Perfect: as, *λήθω* (an unused verb), *εἴληφα*, *I accept*; *μείρομαι*, *εἴμαρμαι*, *I allot*.

In verbs of two syllables, of the first and second conjugations, the Attics change *ε*, the penultimate of the Present, into *ο*: as, *στρέφω*, *I turn*, *ἔστροφας* *κλέπτω*, *I steal*, *κέκλοφας*.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing *α* into *ειν*, and prefixing *ε*, if the Perfect begin with a consonant: as, *τέτυφα*, *ἐτετύφειν*.

The Attics sometimes add a second temporal augment to the Pluperfect tense: as, *δράρυχα*, *ᾠρωρεύχουν*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and by prefixing the augment.

But the penultimate of this Aorist is generally short: whence, if the penultimate of the Present be long by position, the latter consonant, if it be not the characteristic, is cast away: as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπον*. If the latter be the characteristic, it is preserved: as, *τέρπω*, *ἔταρπον*, *I delight*.

* But *ἱκτῆμαι* also.

The vowels and diphthongs of the Present are thus changed in the penultimate of the Second Aorist:

ε	} are changed into α· as,	{	δέρω, ἔδαρον, <i>I flay</i> : except ἔβλεπον, ἔλεγον,
η			ἔφλεγον, ἔτεμον*, ἔτεκον.
ω			λήθω, ἔλαθον, <i>I lie hid</i> : except ἐπληγον, from
αι			πλήσσω, <i>I strike</i> .†
αυ			τρώγω, ἔτραγον, <i>I eat</i> .
ευ into υ·	as,	καίω, ἔκαον, <i>I burn</i> .	
ου into ο·	as,	παύω, ἔπαον, <i>I make to cease</i> .	
ει into ι·	as, λείπω, ἔλιπον·	{ in dissyllables into α· as,	
but in the fifth conju-	gation it is changed ...		σπείρω, <i>I sow</i> , ἔσπαρον.
		{ in trisyllables into ε· as,	
		ὀφείλω, <i>I owe</i> , ᾤφελον.	

The vowels α, ι, υ, long in the penultimate of the Present, become short in the penultimate of the Second Aorist.

Observations.

If the First Future, in the fourth conjugation, ends in σω, the Second Aorist ends in δον· if in ξω, it ends in γον· as, φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον, *I say*; τάττω, τάξω, ἔταγον, *I arrange*.

Some Second Aorists are formed irregularly; as,

ε for π	βλάπτω,	ἔβλαβον ‡,	<i>I hurt</i> .
	καλύπτω,	ἐκάλυβον,	<i>I cover</i> .
	κρύπτω,	ἔκρυβον,	<i>I hide</i> .

* Ἐταμον, which occurs with the Ionians, is deduced from the verb τάμνω.

† But ἔπλεγον and ἐπλάγην are read, when they denote an operation of the mind, from πλήσσω, *I terrify*.

‡ All these borrow their ε, φ, and γ, from their First Futures, from which they are formed with equal regularity as others from the Present. So above, ἔταγον from τάξω. But ἔφραδον comes regularly from the Present φράζω.—See resol. of double conson. p. 3.

φ for π	βάπτω,	ἔβαπον*,	<i>I dip.</i>
	σκάπτω,	ἔσκαπον,	<i>I dig.</i>
	ράπτω,	ἔρραπον,	<i>I sew.</i>
	θάπτω,	ἔταπον,	<i>I bury.</i>
	δάπτω,	ἔδαπον,	<i>I devour.</i>
	ἄπτω,	ἔφον,	<i>I bind.</i>
	ρίπτω,	ἔρριπον,	<i>I throw.</i>
	δρύπτω,	ἔδρυπον,	<i>I tear.</i>
	δήπω,	ἔταπον,	<i>I am stupefied.</i>
γ for χ	σμήχω,	ἔσφυγον*,	<i>I burn.</i>
	ψύχω,	ἔψυγον,	<i>I chill.</i>

In some tenses, and chiefly in the Second Aorist, the Ionians use a reduplication: as, *κέχαμον* for *ἔχαμον*, *I have laboured*; and *κεπιθήσω* for *πιθήσω*, *I will trust*. The Attics also prefix the first two letters of the Theme: as, *ἄγγηγον* for *ἦγον*, and, by a Metathesis of the augment, *ἦγαγον*.

Verbs of the sixth conjugation generally want the Second Aorist, the Second Future, and the Perfect Middle. Many others also are defective.

The Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ῶ* circumflexed, and by casting away the augment: as, *ἔτυπον*, *τυπῶ*.

The remaining moods, with their tenses, are formed from the Indicative, and like tenses from like ones.

* See Note, p. 61.

THE VERB *Εἶμι*, *I am*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>Εἶμι</i> , εἷς or εἰ, ἐστὶ, ἦ, A.*	ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν,	ἐσμὲν, ἐστέ, εἰσὶ.
<i>ἔμμι</i> , ἐντι, D.	-	εἰμῆς, ἐντι, D.
<i>ἦμι</i> , εἶσθα, Æ.		εὐτι, Æ.
εἶσι, } P.		εἰμὲν, εἶτε, ἔασσι, I.
εἶ, }		ἐμὲν, ἐτέ, ἔασσι, P.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* <i>Ἦν</i> , ἦς, ἦ, ἦν, A.	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
ἦ, ἦσθα, ἦν, A.		ἦμες, D.
ἦς, D.		ἔατε, I.
ἦν, I.	ἦστον, ἦστην, Ple.	ἦσμεν, ἦστε, Ple.
ἦα, ἦες, ἦε, } P.	ἦτον, ἦτην, Sys.	ἦσαν, Sys.
ἦον, ἦεις, ἦε, }	ἦστον, ἦστην, P.	ἦσαν, } P.
ἦεν, εἶς & εἶεις, }		ἦσαν, }
ἦσκον, ἦσκες, ἦσκε, }		ἦσαν, }
ἦην, ἦσθα, ἦη, }		ἦν, Syn.
ἦην, ἦη, }		

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* <i>Ἦμην</i> , † ἦσο, ἦτο, ἦμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.		ἦατο, I.
		ἦατο, P.

* A. signifies Attic. | I. signifies Ionic. | Sys. signifies Systola.
 D. — Doric. | Syn. — Syncope. | Cras. — Crasis.
 Æ. — Æolic. | P. — Poët. | Ple. — Pleonasm.

† **Ἦμην* and *ἔσομαι* are formed regularly from the unused verb *ἔομαι*.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* Εσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται, -όμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον, -όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται. ἑσσι, A. ἔσται, Sync.		
ἰσοῦμαι, ἰσῇ, ἰσῆται, ἰσοῦμεθον, &c. D.		
ἰσεῦμαι, D.		
ἰσαῦμαι, ἰσῶ, ἰσῶται, &c. D.		
	ἴσῃσι, I.	
ἴσσομαι, ἴσση, ἴσσεται, ἴσόμεθον, &c. P.	ἴσσει, P.	ἴσόμεθα, P.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* Ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω, ἔστων, ἔστων, ἔστε, ἔστωσαν. ἔσθι, } P. ἔσσο, } ἔϊ, Cras. P. ἤτω, Poet.		ἔστων, } A. ἑσέσθων, }

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἴην, εἴης, εἴῃ, εἴητον, εἴητην, εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν. ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι, &c. P.		εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν, Sync.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
* Εσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο, -μέθον, -σθον, -σθην, -μέθα, -σθε, -ντο. ἑσοίμην, &c. P.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, *ιδν.*

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ω, ᾧς, ᾧ,	ῥτον, ῥτον,	ᾶμεν, ῥτε, ᾶσι.
ἔω, ἔης, ἔη,	ἔητον, ἔητον,	ἔωμεν, ἔητε, ἔωσι, I.
ἥσθα, Ἄ. ἦσι, } I.		
ἔω, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἴητον,	ᾶμεν, D. ᾶντι, } D. εἴωμεν, &c. P. εἴωντι,
		εἴωμεν, Syst.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Εἶναι.
 ἔμεν, } I.
 ἔμεναι, }
 ἔμμεναι, Ἄ.
 ἦμεν, }
 ἦμεν, } D.
 εἴμεν, }
 εἴμεναι, }
 εἴμεναι, P.

Future.

* Εσεσθαι.
 ἐσεσθαι, D.
 ἐσσεσθαι, D. & P.
 ἐσσεσθαι, P.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Nom.	Gen.
* Ων, οὔσα, ὄν,	ὄντος, οὔσης, ὄντος.
ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν, I.	ἰόντος, ἰούσης, ἰόντος, I.
εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν,	ἔντος, &c. Ἄ.
ἔοισα, } εὔσα, } D. ἱάσσα, }	εὔντος, &c. D.

Future.

ἐσόμενος, η, ον.
 ἐσόμενος, &c. P.

PARADIGM OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

- S. τύπτομαι *, τύπη †, τύπεται.
 D. τυπτόμεθον, τύπτεσθον, τύπτεσθον.
 P. τυπτόμεθα, τύπτεσθε, τύπτονται.

I am struck.

Whence the Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπτόμην, ἐτύπτου †, ἐτύπτετο.
 D. ἐτυπτόμεθον, ἐτύπτεσθον, ἐτυπτέσθην.
 P. ἐτυπτόμεθα, ἐτύπτεσθε, ἐτύπτοντο.

*I was in a way of
 [being struck.*

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτύπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη.
 D. ἐτύπητον, ἐτυπήτην.
 P. ἐτύπημεν, ἐτύπητε, ἐτύπησαν.

I was struck.

* Four verbs, βούλομαι, ὀψομαι, οἶμαι, ἔομαι, and all verbs with the Attic dialect, form the second person in ει as, βούλει, ὀψει, οἶει, ἔει and, by Crasis, they end in ει.

† Amongst the ancient Greeks, the second person was τύπτεσαι, as in τίθειμαι, τίθειςαι and so in others, from a first person in μαι, the second ended in σαι. The Ionians rejected the σ, and thence the Attics contracted σαι and ηαι into η.

‡ Anciently the second person ended in εσο. The Ionians rejected the σ, and thence the Attics contracted εσο into ου. So, from the first person in ἀμην, came the second ἄσο, Ion. αο, Att. ω.

Whence the Second Future.

- S. τυπήσομαι, τυπήσῃ, τυπήσεται· *I shall be struck.*
 D. τυπησόμεθον, τυπήσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον·
 P. τυπησόμεθα, τυπήσεσθε, τυπήσονται.

Perfect.

- S. τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι*, τέτυπται· *I have been struck.*
 D. τετύμμεθον, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθον·
 P. τετύμμεθα, τέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι εισί.

Whence the Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτετύμμην, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπτο· *I had been struck.*
 D. ἐτετύμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτετύφθην·
 P. ἐτετύμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

And the Paulò-post-Future.

- S. τετύψομαι, τετύψῃ, τετύψεται· *I shall be struck pre-*
 D. τετυψόμεθον, τετύψεσθον, τετύψεσθον· *[sently.]*
 P. τετυψόμεθα, τετύψεσθε, τετύψονται.

* The second person singular of the Perfect is derived from the first, by changing the consonants before *αι* into the characteristic of the First Future Active: as, *τίτυμμαι, τίτυψαι*, from *τύψω*. but *μ* alone, after a liquid of the Theme: as, *τίτιρμαι, τίτιρψαι*. also after *γ*, as in *ἡλιγμαι, ἡλιγξαι*. In the fifth conjugation *μ* is always changed into *σ* as, *ἵσπαρμαι, ἵσπαρσαι*.

The third person singular is derived from the second, by changing *σ* into *τ* as, *ἵσπαρσαι, ἵσπαρται· τίτυψαι, τίτυπται· λίλιξαι, λίλι-κται*. But if the first person end in *σμαι*, the third person retains the *σ* before the termination *ται* as, *τετέλισμαι, τετέλισαι, τετέλι-σται· πίφρασμαι, πίφρασαι, πίφρασται*.

The second and third persons dual, and the second person plural, are formed from the third person singular, by changing the *soft* (consonants) into their *aspirates*: as, *τίτυπται, τίτυφθον, τίτυφθε* also by assuming *σ* before *θ* pure: as, *κίκριται, κίκρισθον*.

First Aorist.

- S. *ἐτύφθην, ἐτύφθης, ἐτύφθη.* *I was struck, &c.*
 D. *ἐτύφθητον, ἐτυφθήτην.*
 P. *ἐτύφθημεν, ἐτύφθητε, ἐτύφθησαν.*

Whence the First Future.

- S. *τυφθήσομαι, τυφθήσῃ, τυφθήσεται.* *I shall be struck.*
 D. *τυφθήσόμεθον, τυφθήσεσθον, τυφθήσεσθον.*
 P. *τυφθήσόμεθα, τυφθήσεσθε, τυφθήσονται.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, and Imperfect.

- S. *τύπτου*, τυπτίσθω.* *be struck, &c.*
 D. *τύπτισθον, τυπτίσθων.*
 P. *τύπτισθε, τυπτίσθωσαν.*

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

- S. *τέτυψο, τετύφθω.* *have been struck, &c.*
 D. *τέτυφθον, τετύφθων.*
 P. *τέτυφθε, τετύφθωσαν.*

First Aorist.

- S. *τύφθητι, τυφθήτω.* *be struck.*
 D. *τύφθητον, τυφθήτων.*
 P. *τύφθητε, τυφθήτωσαν.*

* The old Imperative was *τύπτειν*.

Second Aorist.

- S. τύπηθι, τυπήτω· *be struck.*
 D. τύπητον, τυπήτων·
 P. τύπητε, τυπήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, and Imperfect, εἶθε.

- S. τυπτοίμην, τύπτοιο, τύπτοιτο· *I may be struck.*
 D. τυπτοίμεθον, τύπτοισθον, τυπτοίσθην·
 P. τυπτοίμεθα, τύπτοισθε, τύπτοιντο.

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

- S. τετυμμένος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη· *I may have been struck.*
 D. τετυμμένω εἶητον, εἶήτην·
 P. τετυμμένοι εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθείην, τυφθείης, τυφθείη· *I may have been struck.*
 D. τυφθείητον, τυφθείήτην·
 P. τυφθείημεν, τυφθείητε, τυφθείησαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπείην, τυπείης, τυπείη· *I may have been struck.*
 D. τυπείητον, τυπείήτην·
 P. τυπείημεν, τυπείητε, τυπείησαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθήσοίμην, τυφθήσοιο, τυφθήσοιτο· *I may be struck*
 D. τυφθήσοίμεθον, τυφθήσοισθον, τυφθήσοίσθην· *[hereafter.*
 P. τυφθήσοίμεθα, τυφθήσοισθε, τυφθήσοιντο.

Second Future.

- S. τυπησοίμην, τυπήσοιο, τυπήσοιτο· *I may be struck here-*
 D. τυπησοίμεθον, τυπήσοισθον, τυπησοίσθην· *[after.]*
 P. τυπησοίμεθα, τυπήσοισθε, τυπήσονται.

Paulò-post-Future.

- S. τετυψοίμην, τετύψοιο, τετύψοιτο· *I may be struck pre-*
 D. τετυψοίμεθον, τετύψοισθον, τετυψοίσθην· *[sently.]*
 P. τετυψοίμεθα, τετύψοισθε, τετύψονται.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, and Imperfect, *ιδαν*.

- S. τύπτωμαι, τύπτῃ, τύπτηται· *I should be struck.*
 D. τυπτώμεθον, τύπτησθον, τύπτησθην·
 P. τυπτώμεθα, τύπτησθε, τύπτονται.

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

- S. τετυμμένος ὦ, ἦς, ἦ· *I might have been struck.*
 D. τετυμμένω ἦτον, ἦτον·
 P. τετυμμένοι ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὤσι.

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυφθῇ· *I should have been struck.*
 D. τυφθῆτον, τυφθῆτον·
 P. τυφθῶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ· *I should have been struck.*
 D. τυπῆτον, τυπῆτον·
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Imperfect, τύπτεσθαι, *to be struck.*

Perfect, and Pluperfect, τετύφθαι, *to have been struck.*

First Aorist, τυφθῆναι, *to have been struck.*

Second Aorist, τυπῆναι, *to have been struck.*

First Future, τυφθήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*

Second Future, τυπήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*

Paulò-post-Future, τετύψεσθαι, *to be going to be struck*
[presently.]

PARTICIPLES.

Present, and Imperfect.

Nom.

Gen.

M. ὁ τυπτόμενος,	τοῦ τυπτομένου,	<i>being struck.</i>
F. ἡ τυπτομένη,	τῆς τυπτομένης,	
N. τὸ τυπτόμενον.	τοῦ τυπτομένου.	

Perfect, and Pluperfect.

M. ὁ τετυμμένος,	τοῦ τετυμμένου,	<i>having been struck.</i>
F. ἡ τετυμμένη,	τῆς τετυμμένης,	
N. τὸ τετυμμένον.	τοῦ τετυμμένου.	

First Aorist.

M. ὁ τυφθεὶς,	τοῦ τυφθέντος,	<i>having been struck.</i>
F. ἡ τυφθεῖσα,	τῆς τυφθείσης,	
N. τὸ τυφθὲν.	τοῦ τυφθέντος.	

Second Aorist.

M. ὁ τυπεὶς,	τοῦ τυπέντος,	<i>having been struck.</i>
F. ἡ τυπεῖσα,	τῆς τυπείσης,	
N. τὸ τυπὲν.	τοῦ τυπέντος.	

First Future.

Nom.

Gen.

M. ὁ τυφθησόμενος,	τοῦ τυφθησομένου,	<i>going to be struck.</i>
F. ἡ τυφθησομένη,	τῆς τυφθησομένης,	
N. τὸ τυφθησόμενον.	τοῦ τυφθησομένου.	

Second Future.

M. ὁ τυπησόμενος,	τοῦ τυπησομένου,	<i>going to be struck.</i>
F. ἡ τυπησομένη,	τῆς τυπησομένης,	
N. τὸ τυπησόμενον.	τοῦ τυπησομένου.	

Paulò-post-Future.

M. ὁ τετυψόμενος,	τοῦ τετυψομένου,	<i>going to be struck</i>
F. ἡ τετυψομένη,	τῆς τετυψομένης,	<i>[presently.]</i>
N. τὸ τετυψόμενον.	τοῦ τετυψομένου.	

Cognate Tenses in the PASSIVE VOICE.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτομαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην	τύπῃ	τυπέην	τυκῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
2nd Aor.	ἐτύπην	τύπῃ	τυπῃσόμεην		τυπῆσθαι	τυπῆσόμενος
2nd Fut.	τυπήσομαι					
Perf.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος εἶην	τετυμμένος ᾧ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluperf.	ἐτετύμην					
Paul.-p. F.	τετύμην		τετυψοίμην		τετύψεσθαι	τετυψόμενος
1st Aor.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφβείην	τυφβῶ	τυφβῆναι	τυφβείς
1st Fut.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην		τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperf.	ἐλεγόμην	λέγῃ	λεγείην	λεγῶ	λεγῆναι	λεγείς
2nd Aor.	ἐλέγην	λέγῃ	λεγησοίμην		λεγήσεσθαι	λεγησόμενος
2nd Fut.	λεγήσομαι					
Perf.	λέλεγμαι	λέλεξο	λελεγμένος εἶην	λελεγμένος ᾧ	λελέχθαι	λελεγμένος
Pluperf.	ἐλέλεγμην					
Paul.-p. F.	ελελέγομαι		λελεξοίμην		λελέξεσθαι	λελεξόμενος
1st Aor.	ἐλέχθην	λέχθητι	λεχβείην	λεχβῶ	λεχβῆναι	λεχβείς
1st Fut.	λεχθήσομαι		λεχθησοίμην		λεχθήσεσθαι	λεχθησόμενος.

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	πείθωμαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πειθώμαι	πειθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην	πείθητι	πειθεῖν	πειθῶ	πειθῆναι	πειθεῖς
2nd Aor.	ἐπείθην		πειθήσοιμην		πειθήσεσθαι	πειθήσόμενος
2nd Fut.	πείθησομαι					
Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Pluperf.	ἐπέπεισμαι		πεπεισσοίμην		πεπεισσεσθαι	πεπεισσόμενος
Paul.-p. F.	ἐπέπεισθην	πέπεισθης	πεπεισθείην	πεπεισθῶ	πεπεισθῆναι	πεπεισθείς
1st Aor.	πέπεισθην		πεισθήσοιμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθήσόμενος
1st Fut.	πεισθήσομαι					

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φραζώμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imperf.	ἐφράζομην	φράδιθι	φραδεῖν	φραδῶ	φραδῆναι	φραδεῖς
2nd Aor.	ἐφράδην		φραδῆσοιμην		φραδέησεσθαι	φραδῆσόμενος
2nd Fut.	φραδέησομαι					
Perf.	ἔφρασταμαι	πέφραστο	πεφρασμένος εἶην	πεφρασμένος ᾧ	πεφρασθαι	πεφρασμένος
Pluperf.	ἐπέφρασταμην		πεφρασσοίμην		πεφρασσεσθαι	πεφρασσόμενος
Paul.-p. F.	ἐπέφρασθην	φράσθης	φρασθείην	φρασθῶ	φρασθῆναι	φρασθείς
1st Aor.	φράσθην		φρασθήσοιμην		φρασθήσεσθαι	φρασθήσόμενος
1st Fut.	φρασθήσομαι					

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	σπεῖν	σπεῖν	σπεύοιμι	σπεύωμαι	σπεύειν	σπεύων
Imperf.	ἔσπεον	ἔσπεον	ἔσπειν	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπων
2nd Aor.	ἔσπεον	ἔσπεον	ἔσπειν	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπων
2nd Fut.	σπεύσομαι	σπεύσομαι	σπεύσοιμι	σπεύωμαι	σπεύειν	σπεύων
Perf.	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπειν	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπων
Pluperf.	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπειν	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπων
Paul.-p. F.	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπειν	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπων
1st Aor.	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπευκα	ἔσπειν	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπῳ	ἔσπων
1st Fut.	σπεύσομαι	σπεύσομαι	σπεύσοιμι	σπεύωμαι	σπεύειν	σπεύων

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	ἄχουμαι	ἄχου	ἄχουοιμι	ἄχουμαι	ἄχουειν	ἄχων
Imperf.	ἔαχον	ἔαχον	ἔαχειν	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχων
2nd Aor.	ἔαχον	ἔαχον	ἔαχειν	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχων
2nd Fut.	ἄχουσομαι	ἄχουσομαι	ἄχουσοιμι	ἄχουωμαι	ἄχουειν	ἄχων
Perf.	ἔαχον	ἔαχον	ἔαχειν	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχων
Pluperf.	ἔαχον	ἔαχον	ἔαχειν	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχων
Paul.-p. F.	ἔαχον	ἔαχον	ἔαχειν	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχων
1st Aor.	ἔαχον	ἔαχον	ἔαχειν	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχῳ	ἔαχων
1st Fut.	ἄχουσομαι	ἄχουσομαι	ἄχουσοιμι	ἄχουωμαι	ἄχουειν	ἄχων

Formation of the Tenses in the PASSIVE VOICE.

There are nine tenses in the Passive voice, three of which are derived from the Active:—the Present, the Preterperfect, and the Second Aorist.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing ω into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\eta$, and by prefixing the augment: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\eta\eta$.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing $\sigma\upsilon$ into $\eta\upsilon$: as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\sigma\upsilon$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\eta$.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the third person singular of the Second Aorist, by adding $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, and casting away the augment: as, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing, in each conjugation:—

In the First, $\phi\alpha$ pure into $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, μ being doubled: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$. $\phi\alpha$ impure into $\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$.

In the Second, $\chi\alpha$ into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.

In the Third, $\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

In the Fourth, { *χα* into *γμαι*· as, *τάταχα*, *τάταιγμαι*.
κα into *σμαι*· as, *πέφρακα*, *πέφρασμαι*.

In the Fifth, *κα* into *μαι*· as, *ἔφαλκα*, *ἔφαλμαι*· but
πέφαγκα, *πέφαμμαι*.

In the Sixth, *κα* into { *σμαι*, if the penultimate of the
Perfect Active be short: as,
τετέλεκα, *τετέλεσμαι*.
μαι, if the penultimate of the
Perfect Active be long: as,
πεποίηκα, *πεποίημαι*.

Exceptions.

* *ἠκούσμαι*, from *ἀκούω*, *I hear*.

* *Κέκρουσμαι*, from *κρούω*, *I strike*.

* *Ἔπταισμαι*, from *πταίω*, *I hit against*.

* *Κεκέλευσμαι*, from *κελεύω*, *I order*.

* *Κέκλεισμαι*, from *κλείω*, *I shut*.

* *Σέσεισμαι*, from *σειώ*, *I shake*.

* *Ἐγνωσμαι*, from *γνώω*, *I know*.

* *Τέθραυσμαι*, from *θραύω*, *I break*. &c. &c. &c.

Some verbs also are excepted, which do not admit *σ*, although the penultimate of the Perfect Active be short: as, *ἤρομαι*, *I have been ploughed*, from *ἤροκα*, *I have ploughed*; *ἤλαμαι*, *I have been driven*, from *ἤλακα*, *I have driven*; and some others.

Of verbs ending in *νω*, the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*· as, *μιαίνω*, *I pollute*, *μεμιάσμαι*· *φαίνω*, *I show*, *πέφασμαι*.

Some verbs, having *ευ* in the penultimate of the Perfect Active, omit the *ε* in the penultimate of the Perfect Passive: as, *πέφρυχα*, *πέφρυγμαι*· *τέτευχα*, *τέτευγμαι*· *ἔσσυμαι*, *κέχυμαι*, *πέπυσμαι*.

Those verbs which have *ρε* so involved with a con-

sonant that they form but one syllable, change *ε* into *α*· as, στρέφω, *I turn*, ἑστρέφα, ἑστραμμαι· except βέβρεγμαi, from βρέχω, *I moisten*.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and by prefixing *ε* if the Perfect begin with a consonant: as, τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

When the third person singular of the Perfect, and of the Pluperfect, ends in *ται* or *το* impure, the third person plural is formed by the participle and εἰσι· as, τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσι.

But when the *ται* or *το* is pure, the third person plural is formed from the third person singular by inserting *ν* before *ται* or *το*· as, κέκριται, κέκρινται· πεποιήται, πεποίηται. And sometimes the circumlocution of the participle and εἰσι is not used in the Optative and Subjunctive moods: as, ἐκταίμην, -αῖο, αῖτο, Optat. and ἔκτωμαι, -ῃ, ῆται, Subjunct. from κτείνω, *I kill*: but chiefly in the contracted verbs: as, πεποιήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο· κεκλήμην, -ῆο, -ῆτο, a point being subscribed.

The Ionians form the third person plural from the third person singular, in some tenses, by inserting *α* before *ται* or *το*· as, ἔψαλται, ἐψάλαται*. But if a *soft* precede, it is changed into its proper *aspirate*; and *σ* into *ς*, but sometimes into *δ*· as, τέτυπται, τετύφαται· πέπεισται, πεπίθεται· ἐσκεύασται, ἐσκευάδαται. If a long vowel or a diphthong precede, it is generally made short: as, κεκόσμηται, κεκοσμέαται, *they have been adorned*; τίθειται, τιθέαται, *they have been placed*.

* The Attic writers also use this third person plural in *αται* and *ατο*. Æschyl. Sophocl. Eurip. Aristoph.

Paulo-post Future.

The Paulo-post Future is formed from the second person of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι*: as, *τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι*.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the third person singular of the Perfect, by changing *αι* into *ην*, the *soft* into their *aspirates*, and by withdrawing the letter of reduplication: as, *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην*.

Exceptions.

ἐμνήσθην, from *μémνηται* *he remembered*, } which assume *σ*.
ἐβρώσθην, from *ἑβρώται* *he grew strong*, }
ἐσώθην, from *σέσωσται* *he has been preserved*, which throws away *σ*.

Verbs, which in the Perfect change *ε* into *α*, resume *ε* in the First Aorist: as, *ἔστραμμαι, ἐστρέφθην* and those which rejected *ν*, here resume it Poët.: as, *ἐκλίνθην* for *ἐκλίθην*, from *κλίνω*, *I bend*.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the third person singular of the First Aorist, by adding *σομαι*, and by omitting the augment: as, *ἐτύφθη, τυφθήσομαι*.

The remaining Moods are formed from the Indicative, and each Tense from its corresponding one.



MIDDLE VOICE.

The Middle Voice is so called, because it has a Middle inflection and a Middle signification, partly Passive, partly Active.

I. Of Middle verbs, some are merely Deponent *, and have an Active signification, without any Active voice: as, *δέχομαι*, *I take*; *δέξομαι*, *I shall take*; *ἔδεξάμην*, *I took*.

II. Some are Neuter, and have a Passive signification, with an inflection partly Passive, partly Active: as, *τῆχομαι*, *τέτηκα*, *I decayed*; *σῆπομαι*, *σέτηπα*, *I have putrefied*; *μαίνομαι*, *μέμνηνα*, *I have been mad*.

III. There are some, in meaning truly Middle, which may be called *reciprocals*: as, *λούομαι*, *I wash myself*, or *I am washed by myself*; where the action is reflected on the agent.

IV. There are some which, although they have an Active voice in use, yet in the Middle voice have an Active meaning; especially in the First Aorist and First Future.

* Synopsis of a Deponent Verb.

	Indicative.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres. . . .	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperf. . .	ἔδεχ-όμην					
Perf. . . .	δέδε-γμαι	δέδε-ξο	-γμένος εἶην	-γμένος ῶ	-χθαι	-γμένος
Pluperf. . .	ἔδεδε-γμην					
P.-p. Fut.	δεδέξ-ομαι	δέξ-αι	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor. M.	ἔδεδε-ξάμην		-αίμην		-ασθαι	-άμενος
1 Fut. M.	δέξ-ομαι	δέχ-θητι	-οίμην	-ῶ	-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor. P.	ἔ-δεχθην		-εἶην		-ῆναι	-είς
1 Fut. P.	δεχθήσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

Cognate Tenses in the MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην		τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2nd Aor.		τυποῦ	τυποίμην		τυπείσθαι	τυπούμενος
2nd Fut.	τυποῦμαι		τυφοίμην		τύψ=σθαι	τυψόμενος
1st Fut.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην			
Perf.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπώς.
Pluperf.	ἔτετύπειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	λέγομαι	λέγου	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λέγεσθαι	λεγόμενος
Imperf.	ἐλεγόμην	λεγοῦ	λεγοίμην	λέγωμαι	λεγέσθαι	λεγόμενος
2nd Aor.			λεγοίμην		λεγείσθαι	λεγούμενος
2nd Fut.	λεγοῦμαι		λεξοίμην		λέξεσθαι	λεξόμενος
1st Fut.	λέξομαι	λέξαι	λεξαίμην	λέξωμαι	λέξασθαι	λεξάμενος
1st Aor.	ἐλεξάμην					
Perf.	λέλογα	λέλογε	λελόγοιμι	λελόγω	λελογέναι	λελογώς.
Pluperf.	ἔλελόγειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	πείθωμαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πειθώμαι	πειθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην	πειθοῦ	πειθοίμην	πιθώμαι	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
2nd Aor.			πειθοίμην		πιθέσθαι	πιθούμενος
2nd Fut.	πεισοίμαι		πεισοίμην		πεισασθαι	πεισόμενος
1st Fut.	ἐπεισάμην	πείσαι	πεισάιμην	πείσωμαι	πείσασθαι	πεισάμενος
1st Aor.	πέποιθα		πειποίβοιμι		πεποιθέναι	πεποθώς.
Perf.	ἐπεποιθειν	πέποιθε		πεποίθω		
Pluperf.						
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	φράζομαι	φράζου	φραζοίμην	φράζωμαι	φράζεσθαι	φραζόμενος
Imperf.	ἐφραζόμην	φραδοῦ	φραδοίμην	φραδύωμαι	φραδέσθαι	φραδόμενος
2nd Aor.			φραδοίμην		φραδέσθαι	φραδόμενος
2nd Fut.	φραδοῦμαι		φραδοίμην		φραδέσθαι	φραδόμενος
1st Fut.	φράσομαι	φράσαι	φρασάιμην	φράσωμαι	φράσασθαι	φρασάμενος
1st Aor.	ἐφρασάμην		φρασάιμην		φρασάσθαι	φρασάμενος
Perf.	πέφραδα	πέφραδε	πεφραδοίμι	πεφράδω	πεφραδέναι	πεφραδώς.
Pluperf.	ἐπεφράδειν					

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	σπεύρωμαι	σπεῖρσθι	σπειρόμην	σπείρωμαι	σπεῖρσθαι	σπείρόμενος
Imperf.	ἔσπειρόμην	σπαρῶ	σπαρόμην	σπάραμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
2nd Aor.	ἔσπαρόμην		σπαρόμην		σπαρεῖσθαι	σπαρούμενος
2nd Fut.	σπαρούμαι		σπειροίμην		σπερέσθαι	σπερούμενος
1st Fut.	σπερούμαι		σπειροίμην		σπείρασθαι	σπειράμενος
1st Aor.	ἔσπειράμην	σπείραι	σπειραίμην	σπείρωμαι		
Perf.	ἔσπαρα	ἔσπαρε	ἔσπάρωμι	ἔσπαρω	ἔσπαρῆναι	ἔσπαρως.
Pluperf.	ἔσπαρουν					
	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunct.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	ἀχούρωμαι	ἀχούρῃ	ἀχουοίμην	ἀχούρωμαι	ἀχούρσθαι	ἀχουόμενος
Imperf.	ἤχουόμην	ἀχούρῃ	ἀχουοίμην	ἀχόρωμαι	ἀχορέσθαι	ἀχούμενος
2nd Aor.	ἤχούμην		ἀχουοίμην		ἀχοεῖσθαι	ἀχοούμενος
2nd Fut.	ἀχούρωμαι		ἀχουσείμην		ἀχούσεσθαι	ἀχουσόμενος
1st Fut.	ἀχούσομαι		ἀχουσαίμην	ἀχούσωμαι	ἀχούσασθαι	ἀχουσάμενος
1st Aor.	ἤχουσάμην	ἄχουσαι	ἄχουσαίμην			
Perf.	ἤχουα	ἤχουε	ἤχούμην	ἤκούω	ἤχούηναι	ἤχουως.
Pluperf.	ἤχουσιν					

Formation of the Tenses in the MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present is the same as the Present Passive.

The Imperfect is the same as the Imperfect Passive.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *όμην* as, *ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing *ω* into *οῦμαι* as, *τυτῶ, τυποῦμαι*.

Sing. *τυποῦμαι, τυπῆ, τυπεῖται*·

Dual. *τυπούμεθον, τυπεῖσθον, τυπεῖσθον*·

Plur. *τυπούμεθα, τυπεῖσθε, τυποῦνται*.

Except *πίομαι, I shall drink*; *ἔδομαι, I shall eat*; *φάγομαι, I shall eat*, *φάγεται, φάγεται*· and these Poetic forms, *βέομαι, I will go*; *νέομαι*, by Crasis *νεῖμαι, I will go*.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* as, *τύψω, τύψομαι*. But in the fifth conjugation into *οῦμαι* as, *ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι*· and the Attics, in the fourth and sixth conjugations, also have *οῦμαι*: as, *κομιῶ, κομιοῦμαι*· *ὀμῶ, ὀμοῦμαι*· they use the like form sometimes in the other conjugations: as, *φειξοῦμαι*, from *φείγω*. The Dorians adopt it in all.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding *μην* as, *ἔτυψα, ἐτυψάμην*.

Sing. *ἐτυψάμην, ἐτύψω, ἐτύφατο*·

Dual. *ἐτυψάμεθον, ἐτύψασθον, ἐτυψάσθην*·

Plur. *ἐτυψάμεθα, ἐτύψασθε, ἐτύψαντο*.

Imperative.

Sing. τύψαι, τυψάσθω

Dual. τυψασθον, τυψάσθων

Plur. τυψασθε, τυψάσθωσαν.

Optative.

Sing. τυφαίμην, τύψαιο, τύψαιτο

Dual. τυφαίμεθον, τυψαισθον, τυφαίσθην

Plur. τυφαίμεθα, τυψαισθε, τυψαιντο.

Perfect.

The Perfect Middle is formed from the Perfect Active, by assuming the characteristic of the Second Aorist instead of its own * : as, τέτυφα, τέτυπα or from the Second Aorist †, by changing *ον* into *α*, and by prefixing the reduplication, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, or with a mute together with a liquid : as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

RULES.

The penultimate of the Perfect Middle is generally the same as that of the Perfect Active :

But in the penultimate $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon\iota \\ \alpha\iota \\ \alpha \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ of the Present Active $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \omicron\iota \\ \eta \\ \eta \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ of the Perfect Middle, are changed into

as, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \piείθω, \piέποιθα, \textit{I persuade.} \\ \phiαίνω, πέφηνα, \textit{I show.} \\ \deltaάλλω, τέθηλα, \textit{I bloom.} \end{array} \right.$

* Except δειδω, δέδοικα, *I fear* ; where the characteristic of the Perfect Active is preserved in the Perfect Middle.

† The Perfect Middle does not always take the *short* penultimate of the Second Aorist. Many Perfects retain the *long* penultimate, of the Present : as, βέβρηθα, τίτρηγα, ἔρρηγα, μέμνηκα, πέπραγα, κέκλυθα. η, ω, and ου of the Present generally remain in the penultimate of the Perfect Middle.

But α is sometimes preserved: as, ἔψαλα, *I sang*.

Dissyllables, which have ϵ in the penultimate of the First Future, change ϵ into o in the penultimate of the Perfect Middle: as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα, *I say*; and σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπαρα, *I sow*.

When χ or ϕ is the characteristic of the Theme, the Perfects, Active and Middle, are the same.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect Middle is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and by prefixing ϵ , if the Perfect begin with a consonant: as, τέτυκα, ἐτετύκειν, as in the Active voice*.

CIRCUMFLEXED OR CONTRACTED VERBS.

VERBS are called *circumflex*, because they have a circumflex on the last syllable of the Present tense.

They arise from verbs of the sixth conjugation in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\omicron}\omega$: whence there are three conjugations of circumflex verbs:—

The First in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$,	} Fut. in {	{	Perf. in {		
The Second in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$,				$\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$,	$\acute{\eta}\sigma\alpha$.
The Third in $\acute{\omicron}\omega$,				$\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$,	$\acute{\omega}\kappa\alpha$.

* Amongst the ancient Greeks the Pluperfect was thus inflected :

Ion.	Att.
ᾔδεα, <i>I had known</i> ,	ᾔδην by contraction,
ᾔδεες,	ᾔδεις,
ᾔδεις,	ᾔδει, (and, by the addition of ν , ᾔδειν) and ᾔδη.

Exceptions in the First Conjugation.

Some verbs of the first conjugation form the Future, and the Perfect, both in ἦσω and ἔσω, and in ἤκα and ἔκα, with η and ε as, καλέω, *I call*; αἰνέω, *I praise*; κορέω, *I satiate*, &c.

Some also merely retain ε, the penultimate of the Present: as, τελέω, *I perfect*; ἀρکیω, *I drive away*, &c.

Dissyllables in έω form the Future in εύσω as, χέω, *I pour out*; ῥέω, *I flow*; πνέω, *I blow*; πλέω, *I sail* *. Except, δέω, δήσω, *I bind*; τρέω, τρέσω, *I tremble*, and ζέω, ζέσω, *I glow*.

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Verbs which have ε or ι before άω as, έάω, *I permit*; κοπιάω, *I labour* †: also trisyllables which have λ or ρ ‡ before άω, provided that a vowel, not a consonant, immediately precedes: as, περάω, *I pass over*; γελάω, *I laugh*: and dissyllables which have λ or ρ § before άω as, θλάω, *I beat*; κλάω, *I break*; δράω, *I do*;—form the Future in άσω, and the Perfect in άκα.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Verbs in ώω, which do not come from a noun, form the Future by ο as, άρώω, *I plough*, άρόσω όνόω, *I vituperate*, όνόσω.

* But these Futures are derived more properly from the disused Presents in εύω.

† So θιάομαι, *I behold*, θιάσομαι.

‡ Also μ, ν as, κριμάω, κριμάσω πινάω, πινάσω.

§ Also π, θ as, σπάω, σπάσω φθάω, φθάσω πάομαι, also πάτομαι.

Observations.

The Present and Imperfect only are contracted. In the other tenses they (Contracts) obey the form of verbs of the sixth conjugation.

In dissyllables of the first conjugation, the first person singular, and also the first and third persons plural, are not contracted: as, πλέω, πλέομεν, πλέουσι, not πλῶ, πλοῦμεν, πλοῦσι: so neither in the Optative, nor in the Subjunctive mood.

In dissyllables of the second conjugation all the persons are contracted.

The simple and not the contracted form of these verbs is more frequent with the Ionians: the contracted form is adopted by the Attics, and by the other Greeks generally.

Circumflex verbs generally want the Second Aorist, the Second Future, and the Perfect Middle.

Exceptions.

Those which end in ω impure after a contraction (in the first and second conjugations), have the Second Aorist, Second Future, and Perfect Middle: as, δουπέω, δουπῶ, ἔδουπον, δουπῶ, δέδουπα, *I sound*; μυκάω, μυκῶ, ἔμυκον, μυκῶ, μέμυκα, *I bellow*.

Manner of Contracting.

I. In the First Conjugation, $\epsilon\epsilon$ is contracted into $\epsilon\iota$, and $\epsilon\omicron$ into $\omicron\upsilon$.

If a long vowel or a diphthong follow ϵ , the contraction is made by omitting the ϵ .

II. In the Second Conjugation, if \omicron , ω , $\omicron\iota$, or $\omicron\upsilon$, follow α , the contraction is made into ω .

If any other vowel or diphthong follow α , the contraction is made into α .

The Dorians contract $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ into $\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$ into $\tilde{\eta}$, and $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ into $\tilde{\eta}\nu$ · as, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\tilde{\eta}$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\acute{\omicron}\rho\tilde{\eta}\nu$ · and the Attics contract similarly these four; $\zeta\tilde{\omega}$, $\zeta\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\zeta\tilde{\eta}$, *I live*; $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $-\nu\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $-\nu\tilde{\eta}$, *I hunger*; $\epsilon\iota\psi\tilde{\omega}$, $-\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $-\tilde{\eta}$, *I thirst*; $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, *I use*.

The Æolians turn $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ into $\tilde{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ in the infinitive: as, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ for $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\nu$.

The Poets, in this second conjugation, prefix \omicron after a contraction into ω · as, $\kappa\alpha\rho\eta\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $\kappa\alpha\rho\eta\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\omicron}\omega\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, from $\kappa\alpha\rho\eta\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *I have a bushy head**: and sometimes they double α · as, $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, for $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ †.

III. In the Third Conjugation, if ω or η ‡ follow \omicron , the contraction is made into $\tilde{\omega}$.

If ϵ , $\omicron\upsilon$, or \omicron , follow \omicron , the contraction is made into $\omicron\upsilon$.

If any other diphthong follow \omicron , the contraction is made into $\omicron\iota$, unless in the infinitive, which is contracted into $\omicron\upsilon\nu$ · as, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\beta}\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\nu$.

* The Poets use the same kind of contraction also in nouns; as, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$, *light*, by Crasis $\phi\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$, and Poet. $\phi\acute{\omicron}\omega\varsigma$.

† If the syllable, which precedes an inserted α , be long, the inserted α is also long; as, $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota\nu\tilde{\alpha}\alpha$ · if short, the α is also short; as, $\iota\sigma\chi\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\alpha}\alpha$.

‡ That is, the vowel η for if it be the diphthong η , the contraction is made into $\omicron\iota$.

Paradigm of CIRCUMFLEXED VERBS.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.
		1	2		1	2	
1	Φιλῶ, ᾧ	ἐεῖς, εἶς	ἐεῖς, εἶς	ἐεῖς, εἶς	έο, οῦ	έεῖς, εἶς	έοι, οῦ
2	τιμάω, ᾧ	ἀείεις, ἀείς	ἀείεις, ἀείς	ἀείεις, ἀείς	ἀέο, ἀέ, -μεν	ἀείεις, ἀείς, -τε	ἀέοι, ἀέ, -τε
3	χευσάω, ᾧ	οείεις, οείς	οείεις, οείς	οείεις, οείς	οέο, οέ, -μεν	οείεις, οείς, -τε	οέοι, οέ, -τε

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.
		1	2		1	2	
1	ἐφίλειον, ουν	εἶεις, εἶς	εἶεις, εἶς	εἶεις, εἶς	έο, οῦ	έεῖς, εἶς	έοι, οῦ
2	ἐτίμαζον, ον	ἀείεις, ἀείς	ἀείεις, ἀείς	ἀείεις, ἀείς, -την	ἀέο, ἀέ, -μεν	ἀείεις, ἀείς, -τε	ἀέοι, ἀέ, -τε
3	ἐχευόσθον, ουν	οείεις, οείς	οείεις, οείς	οείεις, οείς	οέο, οέ, -μεν	οείεις, οείς, -τε	οέοι, οέ, -τε

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dual.

Plur.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.
		1	2		1	2	
1	Φίλει, ει	έεῖς, εἶς	έεῖς, εἶς	έεῖς, εἶς	έο, οῦ	έεῖς, εἶς	έοι, οῦ
2	τίμασι, α	ἀείεις, ἀείς	ἀείεις, ἀείς, -την	ἀείεις, ἀείς, -την	ἀέο, ἀέ, -μεν	ἀείεις, ἀείς, -τε	ἀέοι, ἀέ, -τε
3	χεύεσθαι, ου	οείεις, οείς	οείεις, οείς	οείεις, οείς	οέο, οέ, -μεν	οείεις, οείς, -τε	οέοι, οέ, -τε

OPTATIVE MOOD, εἶδα.

	Sing.	Dual.		Plur.
		1st	2nd	
1	φιλιόμην, ᾧ	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς
2	τιμέσσομαι, ᾧ, -μαι	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς
3	χρυσόσομαι, ᾧ	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, εἶαν.

	Sing.	Dual.		Plur.
		1st	2nd	
1	φιλιέω, ᾧ	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς
2	τιμέσσω, ᾧ	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς
3	χρυσόσω, ᾧ	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς	έσσις, ᾧς

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. 1. φιλιέειν, 2. τιμέσσειν, 3. χρυσόσειν, χρυσόειν.

	Participles.		Gen.
	Nom.	Gen.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
1	φιλιέων, ᾧν	φιλιέουσας, αἰσας	φιλιέοντος, οὔντος
2	τιμέσων, ᾧν	τιμέσουσας, αἰσας	τιμέσοντος, οὔντος
3	χρυσόων, ᾧν	χρυσόουσας, αἰσας	χρυσόντος, οὔντος

* The Attic optative is more usual: φιλιόην, τιμέσσην, χρυσόσην, ης, η } &c. after the manner of Barytons.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.		Plur.
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
1	Φιλέω, οὖ	ἔγῃ, ἢ	ἐγώ, οὐ	ἔσῃ, εἰ
2	τιμᾶσθαι, ᾧ, -μεναι	ἀέθῃ, ἀέ	ἀέ, ᾧ, -μεσθαι	ἀέ, ἀέ, -μεσθαι
3	χρυσόσθαι, οὖ	ὀέθῃ, οἱ	ὀέ, οὐ	ὀέ, οὐ

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.		Plur.
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
1	ἰφιλέω, οὖ	ἔου, οὖ	ἐγώ, οὐ	ἔσῃ, εἰ
2	ἰτιμᾶσθαι, ᾧ, -μεναι	ἀέου, ᾧ	ἀέ, ᾧ, -μεσθαι	ἀέ, ἀέ, -μεσθαι
3	ἰχρυσόσθαι, οὖ	ὀου, οὖ	ὀέ, οὐ	ὀέ, οὐ

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.		Plur.
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
1	Φιλέου, οὖ	ἐγέ, εἰ	ἔσῃ, εἰ	ἔσῃ, εἰ
2	τιμᾶου, ᾧ	ἀέ, ἀέ, -σθαι	ἀέ, ἀέ, -σθαι	ἀέ, ἀέ, -σθαι
3	χρυσόου, οὖ	ὀέ, οὐ	ὀέ, οὐ	ὀέ, οὐ

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	Φιλοί, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ
2	Τιμαί, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ
3	Χρυσά, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	Φιλοί, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ
2	Τιμαί, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ
3	Χρυσά, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ	ἔστω, οἱ

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	Φιλοῦσθαι	ἔσθαι
2	Τιμαῖσθαι	ἔσθαι
3	Χρυσάσθαι	ἔσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

	Present.		Fem.		Neut.	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	Φιλοῦμενος, οὐ μένος	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ
2	Τιμαῖόμενος, ὠ μένος	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ
3	Χρυσόόμενος, οὐ μένος	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ	ἔστω, οὐ

VERBS in *μι*.

There are four conjugations of verbs in *μι*, which flow from verbs of the sixth * conjugation in

<i>έω</i>	} as, from	<i>δέω,</i>	<i>τίθημι,</i>	<i>I place.</i>
<i>άω</i>		<i>στάω,</i>	<i>ἵστημι,</i>	<i>I set.</i>
<i>όω</i>		<i>δόω,</i>	<i>δίδωμι,</i>	<i>I give.</i>
<i>ύω</i>		<i>ζευγνύω,</i>	<i>ζεύγνυμι,</i>	<i>I join.†</i>

Verbs in *μι* are formed,

1. By changing *ω*, the ultimate syllable, into *μι*.
2. By changing the penultimate into its proper long (vowel), if it be mutable.
3. By prefixing the reduplication: as, *δέω, τίθημι.*

The reduplication is twofold:

1. Proper, when the first consonant of the Theme is repeated with *ι* as, *δόω, δίδωμι* but the soft is put for the aspirate; as, *δέω, τίθημι.*

2. Improper, when *ι* aspirated only is prefixed; and that takes place, either when the verb begins with *στ*, as *στάω, ἵστημι* or with *πτ*, as *πτάω, ἵπτημι* or when the verb begins with a vowel, as *έω, ἵημι.*

The Æolians change *η* into *ε*, *μ* being doubled: as, *τίθεμμι* for *τίθημι*. The Boeotians change *η* into *ει*, forming a reduplication with *ε** as, *πεφίλειμι.*

In the fourth conjugation there is no reduplication, but *ω* only is changed into *μι*.

* The Poets deduce them otherwise: thus, *Φέρεμι, βεΐθημι, δίζημι, κ. τ. λ.* from *Φέρεω, βεΐθω, δίζω.*

† The verbs from which the fourth conjugation emanates are themselves generally derived from other verbs, by inserting *νυ* or *νεν* as, from *άγω, άγνύω, άγνυμι* *όμόω, όμῶ, όμνύω, όμνυμι* *στορέω, στορέννύω, στορέννυμι* κ. τ. λ. as *ζευγνύω* also is originally formed from *ζεύγω.*

The Ionians, in the fourth conjugation, use the reduplication: as, κέκλυθι, for κλῦθι, *hear thou*.

In some cases, instead of the reduplication, the first two letters of the Theme are repeated: as, ἀλάλημι, from ἀλάω (a disused verb); ἀκάχημι, from ἀχέω.

Many others also are without a reduplication: as, φημι, βῆμι, γνῶμι, ἄλωμι, σβῆμι, &c.

Verbs in μι have not any tenses properly belonging to them, except the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. They borrow the rest from their primitives.

Most verbs of the fourth conjugation are not inflected beyond the Imperfect.* They want even the Optative and Subjunctive moods.

PARADIGM OF VERBS IN ΜΙ.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τίθημι, ης, ησι	ε	εῖ
2	ἵστημι, ης, ησι	α	α̃
3	δίδωμι, ως, ωσι	ο -τον, -τον	ο̃ -μεν, -τε, οῦ̃ -σι.
4	ζεύγνυμι, υς, υσι	υ	ῦ̃

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	ἐτίθην, ης, η	ε ἐ	ε
2	ἵστην, ης, η	α ἄ	α
3	ἐδίδων, ως, ω	ο -τον, ο̃ -την	ο̃ -μεν, -τε, -σαν.
4	ἐζεύγνυν, υς, υ	υ ὕ	υ

* Some have a Second Aorist: as, δῶμι. See Etym. Mag. at the words Δῶ and Δύω—γαῖαν ἐδύτην. IL. Z. 19.

The Attic Imperfect is more in use.

1	ἐτίθειον	-ουν	} κ. τ. λ. after the manner of contracts.
2	ἴσταον	-ων	
3	ἰδίδουν	-ουν	

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	ἔβην, ἔβης, ἔβη	ετον, ἔτην	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
2	ἔβτην, ἔβτης, ἔβτη	ητον, ἡτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.*
3	ἔδων, ἔδως, ἔδω	οτον, ότην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

The Second Aorist is inflected, through all the persons, as the Imperfect, except that in the plural and dual it retains the long vowel; except ἔβην, ἔδων, and ἦν from the verb ἵημι, *I send*.

Irregular tenses from verbs in ω.

1st Fut.	1. θήσω.	2. στήσω.	3. δάσω.
1st Aor.	1. ἔβηκα.	2. ἔστησα.	3. ἔδωκα.
Perf.	1. τέβηκα and τέβεικα	2. ἔσθηκα.	3. δέδωκα.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τίθει, έ	ε έ	ε έ
2	ἴσταθι, ά	α-τον, ά-των	α-τε, ά-τωσαν.
3	δίδοθι, ό-τω	ο-τον, ό-των	ο-τε, ό-τωσαν.
4	ζεύγνυθι, ύ	υ ύ	υ ύ

The Attic Imperative is more in use.

1	τίθει	-ει	} κ. τ. λ. after the manner of contracts.
2	ἴσταε	-α	
3	δίδοε	-ου	

* And ἔστασαν. Hom.

† For ζεύγνυθι is read ζεύγνυ. So for δείκνυθι, δείκνυ for δμνυθι, δμνυ.

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	θές*, θέτω	θέτον, θέτων	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
2	στήθι, στήτω	στήτον, στήτων	στήτε, στήτωσαν.
3	δός, δότω	δότον, δότων	δότε, δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, εἶθε.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τιθείην,	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and { εἰ αἰ -εν. οἰ
2	ισταίην, -ης, -η		
3	διδοίην,		

Second Aorist.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	θείην,	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and { εἰ αἰ -εν. οἰ
2	σταίην, -ης, -η		
3	δοίην,		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, εἰάν.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1	τιθῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆ	ῆ
2	ιστῶ, αῖς, αῖ	αῖ -τον, -τον	ῶμεν, αῖ -τε, ῶσι.
3	διδῶ, ῶς, ῶ	ῶ	ῶ

Second Aorist.

1	θῶ, θῆς, θῆ	θῆτον, θῆτον	θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι.
2	στῶ, στῆς, στῆ	στῆτον, στῆτον	στῶμεν, στῆτε, στῶσι.
3	δῶ, δῶς, δῶ	δῶτον, δῶτον	δῶμεν, δῶτε, δῶσι.

* Θές, and δός, for θέτε and δότε, are irregular Imperatives. "Επιστε, and σχέ, are Imperatives of a similar form.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

1. τῖθέναι. 2. ἰστάναι. 3. διδόναι. 4. ζευγύναι.

Second Aorist.

1. θεῖναι*. 2. στῆναι. 3. δοῦναι*.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1	τιθείς,	εἶσα,	έν.
2	ιστάς,	ᾱσα,	άν.
3	διδούς,	οὔσα,	όν.
4	ζευγνύς,	ῡσα,	ύν.

Second Aorist.

1	θεῖς,	θεῖσα,	θέν.
2	στάς,	σῆσα,	σάν.
3	δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Present has been treated of before.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *μι* into *ν* and prefixing the augment : as, τίθημι, ἐτίθην.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, omitting the reduplication, and prefixing the augment : as, τίθημι, ἔθην· ἴσθημι, ἔστην.

If a verb want the reduplication, its Imperfect and Second Aorist are the same.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and resuming the short vowel in the penultimate : as, τίθημι, τίθεμαι· except ἄημαι, δίζημαι, with a few others.

* Used irregularly for δίναι and δέσναι.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	τίθεμαι, ε	έ	ε	έ	ε
2	ἵσταμαι, α	ά	α	ά	α
3	ἰδομαι, ο -σαι *, -ται	ο -μεθον, ο	-σθον, -σθον	ο -μεθα, ο	-σθε, -νται.
4	ζεύγνυμαι, υ	ύ	υ	ύ	υ

Imperfect.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	ἔτιθέμην, ε	έ	ε	έ	ε
2	ἑστάμην, α	ά	α	ά	α
3	ἔιδόμην, ο -σο, -το	ο -μεθον, ο	-σθον, ο -σθην	ο -μεθα, ο	-σθε, -ντο.†
4	ἑζεύγνυμην, υ	ύ	υ	ύ	υ

* Att. τίθη, ἵστη. So νέθη, δύνη.

† Irregular tenses from verbs in α:—Perf. 1. τίθεμαι.—2. ἵσταμαι.—3. ἰδομαι. Pluperfect and Paulopost Future thence regularly.—First Aor. 1. ἔτιθη.—2. ἑστάθη.—3. ἑδόθη. Whence the First Future regularly.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Dual.		Plur.	
1	τίθεσο*, τίτασο,	2	τίθεσθε, α-σθωσαν.
2	τίθοσο,	3	τίθεσθε, α-σθωσαν.
3	τίθοσο,	4	τίθεσθε, α-σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, εἴθε.

Dual.		Plur.	
1	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην	2	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην
2	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην	3	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην
3	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην	4	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, εἰν.

Dual.		Plur.	
1	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην	2	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην
2	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην	3	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην
3	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην	4	τίθωμαι, αἰ-σθον, αἰ-σθην

* The Ionians omit σ, then the Attics contract τίθεσ, τίθεσ, τίθεσ, τίθεσ, τίθεσ, τίθεσ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	τίθεσθαι.
2	ἵστασθαι.
3	δίδωσθαι.
4	ζεύγνυσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1	τιθέμενος	} -μένη, -μενον.
2	ἵσταμενος	
3	διδόμενος	
4	ζευγνύμενος	

III. MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present and Imperfect are the same as the Present and Imperfect Passive.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, casting away the reduplication, and prefixing the augment: as, *τίθεμαι, ἐθέμην· ἵστάμαι, ἱστάμην*.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
1	ἐθέ	ἐθέ	ἐθέ	ἐθέ	ἔθηε
2	ἱστά-μην, ἕστα-σο*, -το	ἱστά-μεσθον, ἕστα-σθον, ἱστά-σθην	ἕστα-σθον, ἕστα-σθην	ἱστά-μεθα, ἕστα-σθε, -ντο.†	
3	ἔδο	ἔδο	ἔδο	ἔδο	ἔδον

* Ion. *ἔθιο, ἔδοο*. Att. *ἔθου, ἔδου*.

† The First Future and First Aorist are deduced regularly from verbs in *ω*. Perfect Middle, *ἵστααι*: Participle, *ἱστάμενος*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Dual. Plur.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1 3είρο*, 3εί		
2 3τάσσο, 3τά-σθε	3τά-σθον, -σθων	3τά-σθε, -σθεσσαν.
3 3όσο*, 3ό	3ό	3ό

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Dual. Plur.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1 3εί	3εί	3εί
2 3ταί-μην, 3ί-ο, -το	3ί-σθον, 3ί-σθην	3ί-μεθα, 3ί-σθε, -ντο.
3 3ό	3ό	3ό

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Dual. Plur.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1 3ω	3ή	3ή
2 3τῶ-μαι, 3ᾶ-ται	3ώμεθον, 3ᾶ-σθον, -σθον	3ώμεθα, 3ᾶ-σθε, -ώνται.
3 3ῶ	3ῶ	3ῶ

* Ion. 3εί, 3ό. Att. 3ού, 3ού.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1	ἰ
2	σά -σθαι.
3	δὲ

PARTICIPLES.

Second Aorist.

1	ἰ
2	σά -μενος, -μένη, -μενον.
3	δὲ

Εἰμι, *I go, I will go* *.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἰμι, εἰς or εἰ†, εἰσι, ἴδω Ε.	ἵτον, ἵτον,	ἵμεν, ἴτε, εἰσι & ἴσι. ἵμις D. ἴσσι I.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Εἶν, εἶς, εἶ, ἦεν, ἦες, ἦ P.	ἵτον, ἵτην,	ἵμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν. ἵμις D. ἴσαν P.‡

* With the Poets it is sometimes the Present tense, but with prose writers always the Future.

† Theoc.—Whence ἀπαι, *thou departest, or thou wilt depart.*

‡ From the unused First Aorist εἶδα, 3rd pers. pl. εἶσαν, and thence ἦσαν and ἦσαν.—Second Aorist, ἴεν, ἴες, ἴε, κ. λ.

Perf. εἶα.

Pluperf. εἶκον. Att. ἦκον.

1st Fut. Mid. εἶσομαι.

1st Aor. Mid. εἶσάμην.

Perf. Mid. εἶα. Att. ἦα. Ion. ἦια.

Pluperf. ἦον.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴθι or εἰ, ἴτω,	ἴτον, ἴταν,	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ἴναι, or εἶναι, or ἰέναι.
 ἴμεν I. ἴμεναι D.A. ἴμεν D.

Ἰημι, *I send.**

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰημι, ἴης, ἴησι,	ἴετον, ἴετον,	ἴμεν, ἴετε, ἴεῖσι. ἴασι I. ἴασι A.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰην, ἴης, ἴη, Ἰῆν, εἴης, εἴη, &c. P. Att. ἰῆν, ἰῆς, ἰῆ, after the manner of Verbs contract.	ἴετον, ἴετην,	ἴμεν, ἴετε, ἴσαν. ἴεν B.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἦν, ἦς, ἦ,	ἔτον, ἔτην,	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν.

* First Fut. ἴω. First Aor. ἴον for ἴον. Att. ἴαμα. Perf. ἴστα and ἴστα. Part. ἰσας whence ἰστικός, he who has dismissed.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴεθι, ἴετω,	ἴετον, ἴετων,	ἴετε, ἴετωσαν.
Att. ἴη, κ. λ. after the manner of Verbs contract.		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἕε, ἕτω,	ἕτον, ἕτων,	ἕτε, ἕτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, εἶθε.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴεην, ἴεης, ἴεη,	ἴεητον, ἴεήτην,	ἴεμεν, ἴεητε, ἴεησαν.
Also ἴωμι, οἷς, οἶ, &c.		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔεην, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἴήτην,	εἴμεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, ἰάν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰῶ, ἰῷς, ἰῷ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ἰώμεν, ἦτε, ἰώσι.
F 5		

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, &c. I. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ, &c. P.	ἦτον, ἦτον, 	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	Second Aorist.
ἵεναι. ἵμεναι D. ἵμεναι I.	εἵεναι. εἵμεναι A. D. εἵμεναι I.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Nom.	Gen.
ἵς, ἵσας, ἵς, 	ἵσας, ἵσας, ἵσας.

Second Aorist.

Nom.	Gen.
ἔς, ἔς, ἔς, 	ἔσας, ἔσας, ἔσας.

ἵεναι, ἵμεναι, is inflected in like manner. *ἵεναι* in the indicative, *ἵεναι* in the Subjunctive, *ἵεναι* in the Infinitive, are used only by prose writers.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵσται, ἵσται, ἵσται, 	ἵσται, ἵσται, ἵσται, 	ἵσται, ἵσται, ἵσται.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴμην, ἴσο, ἴτο,	ἴμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθην,	ἴμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴντο.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσο, ἴσθω,	ἴσθον, ἴσθων,	ἴσθε, ἴσθωσαν.

III. MIDDLE VOICE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔμην, ἔσο, ἔτο. ἰο I. ᾠ A.	ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην,	ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἔντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσο, ἔσθω, ἰο I. ᾠ A.	ἔσθον, ἔσθων,	ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐμην, ἐσο, ἐτο,	ἐμεθον, ἐσθον, ἐσθην,	ἐμεθα, ἐσθε, ἐντο.†

* Perf. εἶμαι, third pers. pl. εἰνται whence ἀφαινται, ἀναινται.
Att. ἀφαινται, ἀναινται. Aor. 1. εἶθην.

† Οἶντο is read in the compounds.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, *έάν*.

Sing.

Dual.

Plur.

᾿Ωμαι, ᾗ, ᾗται, | ᾗμεθον, ᾗσθον, ᾗσθον, | ᾗμεθα, ᾗσθε, ᾗνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

᾿Εσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Second Aorist.

Nom.

Gen.

᾿Εμενος, ἐμένη, ᾿μενον, | ἐμένου, ἐμένης, ἐμένου.

᾿Ιμμαι, *I desire*, has a like inflection, but is rarely found beyond the Imperfect tense.

᾿Ισημι, *I know*.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.

Dual.

Plur.

Ἰσημι, ἴσης, ἴσησι, ἴσμαι D.	ἴσᾱτον, ἴσατον, ἴσᾱτι D. ἴσᾱτον Sync.	ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε*, ἴσασι. ἴσμεν Sync. ἴσασι D. ἴδμεν D.
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* Sync. ἴσᾱτι. So in the compound of ἴσημι, —κάτισσι, *you know*.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσῃν, ἴσῃς, ἴσῃ, ἴσατον, ἰσάτην, ἴσαμεν, ἴσατε, ἴσασαν.		ἴσαν Sync.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσῃ, ἰσάτω, ἴσατον, ἰσάτων, ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.		ἴστω A.
ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσάναι.

ἰσάμενοι and ἰδμεν D. ἴαμεν I. ἴαμεν Sync.

PARTICIPLES.

ἴσας, ἴσασα, ἴσαν.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσασθαι, } ἴστασθαι, } ἰπίστασθαι, } ἰπίστη A. ἰπίστηαι I.	-σαι, -ται, ἀμεινον, ασθον, ασθον ἀμειθα, ασθε, ανται.	
-σαι, &c. Comp.		

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰστάμην, -ασο, -ατο, ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην, ἄμεθα, ασθε, αντο.		
ἰπιστάμην, ἰπίστας, &c. Comp.		
ἡπιστάμην A. ἰπίστας I.		
	ἰπίστω A.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Ἰστασο, ἰστάσθαι, Ἰστασθον, ἰστάσθων, Ἰστασθε, ἰστάσθωσαν.		
ἰνίστασο, &c. Comp.		
ἰπίστας I.		
ἰπίστω A.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ἰστασθαι.

Compound ἰπίστασθαι.

COMPOUND PARTICIPLES.

Nom.	Gen.
Ἐπιστάμενος, -αμίνη, -άμενον, -αμένου, -αμένης, -αμένου.	



Φημι, *I say.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φημι, φῆς, φησι, φατὸν, φατὸν, φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.		
φαμι D. φασι D.		φαντί } D.
ἡμεῖ, ὅς, ἡτί } Ἔ.		φασι }
ἡσθα, ἡσι }		

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη, ἔφατον, ἐφάτην, ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν.		
ἔφην D. ἔφην D.		ἔφην B.
		φάν I. & B.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη, ἔφητον, ἐφήτην, ἔφημεν, ἔφητε, ἔφησαν.		
ἔφην D. ἔφην D.		ἔφην B.
ἔφην, ἔφην Ἔ.		φάν I. & B.
ἔφην, ἔφην Ἔ.		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάθι, φάτω, φάτον, φάτων, φάτε, φάτωσαν		

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, εἴθε.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φαίην, φαίης, φαίη,	Φαίητον, Φαίήτην,	Φαίήμεν, Φαίητε, Φαίησαν.
		Φαῖμεν Α.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, εἰάν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Φάναι.
 Φάμεν I.

PARTICIPLES.

Nom.	Gen.
Φάς, φᾶσα, φάν,	φαντός, φάσης, φαντός.

II. MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάμαι, -σαι, -ται,	άμεθον, άσθον, άσθον,	άμεθα, άσθε, άνται.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Έφάμην, -ασο, -ατο,	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,	άμεθα, ασθε, αντε.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθον, φάσθων, φάσθε, φάσθωσαν.		
φάε I.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Φάσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Nom.	Gen.
Φάμενος, φαμένη, φάμενον, φαμένου, φαμένης, φαμένου.	



VERBALS.

ALL Verbals are generally formed by rejecting the reduplication or augment, and by changing the termination:—

I. From the first person of the Perfect Passive in

{	μα,	as, γράμμα, <i>a letter.</i>
	μη,	— γραμμή, <i>a line.</i>
	μος,	— δεσμός, <i>a chain.</i>
	μων,	— νόημων, <i>intelligent.</i>

II. From the second person of the Perfect Passive in

{	ια,	as, δοκιμασία, <i>a proof.</i>
	ις,	— ποίησις, <i>poetry.</i>
	Adjectives in σιος, as θαυμάσιος, <i>wonderful</i> ; and in σιμος, as χρήσιμος, <i>useful.</i>	

III. From the third person of the Perfect Passive,

1. Masculines in

{	της,	as, χαρακτήρ, <i>character.</i>
	της,	— ποιητής, <i>a poet.</i>
	τικός,	— κριτικός, <i>judicial.</i>
	τος,	— ἀκουστός, <i>audible.</i>
	τωρ,	— κοσμήτωρ, <i>a prince.</i>
	τηριος,	— λυτήριος, <i>expiatory.</i>

2. Feminines in

{	τις,	as, πίστις, <i>faith.</i>
	τρα,	— ὀρχήστρα, <i>the orchestra</i> , i. e. that part of the theatre in which the Χοροί danced.
	τρις,	— ὀρχηστρίς, <i>a female dancer.</i>
	τυς,	— ὀρχηστύς, <i>the art of dancing.</i>

3. Neuters in

{ τηριον, as, ποτήριον, *a goblet*.
 { τρον, — διδακτρον, *entrance money*.
 { Adjectives of position in έος, έα, έον· as, οιστέος, οιστέα,
 οιστέον, *to be borne*.

IV. From the Perfect Middle in

{ ευς, as, τομεύς, *a cutter*.
 { ης, — έπιστολή, *an epistle*.
 { ιον, — λόγιον, *an oracle*.
 { ος, — λόγος, *discourse*.

Some few flow from the Theme itself, as λευκός, *white*, from λείσσω, *I see* ; and from the Second Aorist, as φυγή, *flight*, from έφυγον.

Some from the Perfect Active, as διδαχή, *learning* ; ταραχή, *tumult* ; άφή, *a touch* : and from the First Aorist, as δόξα, *an opinion* ; θήκη, *a sheath*.

IMPERSONALS.

’Ανήκει, and προσήκει, *it is proper* : άνήκε, and προσήκε, *it was proper*.

’Αρέσκει, *it pleases* : imperf. ήρεσκει· fut. άρέσει· aor. ήρεσε.

Δει, *it behoveth* : imperf. έδει· fut. δεήσει· aor. έδέησε· in-
 fin. δεῖν· particip. δέον.

Δοκει, *it seems* : imperf. έδόκει· fut. δόξει· aor. έδοξε.

Μέλει, it is a care: imperf. ἔμελε· fut. μελήσει· aor. ἐμέλησε· particip. μέλον.

Χρῆ, it is necessary: imperf. ἔχρην, and χρῆν· fut. χρήτει· opt. χρείη· infin. χρῆναι*.

The compound ἀπόχρη, *it suffices*: imperf. ἀπέχρη· fut. ἀποχρήσει· aor. ἀπέχρησε· infin. ἀποχρῆν· particip. ἀποχρῶν.

The Passive Impersonals are, ἐνδέχεται, *it may be*: εἴμαρται or εἴμαρται, and πέπρωται, *it is decreed*.†

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

DEFECTIVE Verbs are those which are commonly only conjugated as far as the Imperfect: and if they have any tenses besides these, they are borrowed from verbs whose Present tenses are disused.

But, there are also these gravitons in βω, which have the penultimate in ε only, or with an immutable: as, σίβω, στίλβω, ῥέμβω, φέρβω.

Gravitons in άνω: as, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω.

In σκω, with any vowel preceding: as, γινώσκω.

In άθω, as κιάθω· έθω, as τελέθω· ύθω, as μινύθω· θω, involved with a consonant, as άχθω, έσθω.

Hyperdissyllables in είνω, as φαείνω, αλείνω, έρξείνω.

* Or χρῆν.

† Also λέγεται, *it is reported*; ἔγνωται, *it has been known*; ἤκουσται, *it has been heard*; λείπεται, *it remains*; εἰρηται, *it has been said*, &c.

Also those which have two consonants before ω , one of them being a liquid: as δάκνω.

Those which end in ω pure, the diphthong υ preceding; as, ἀγυῖω, ὀπυῖω.

Those which end in $\delta\omega$, if preceded by ν or λ as, σπένδω, μέλδω.

Also in αῖω, as κεδαῖω;—and in εῖω, derived from the Present or the Future: as, from τελέω, τελείω, ἐτέλειον, *I perfect*; γαμέω, *I take a wife*, γαμήσω, γαμησεῖω, *I desire to take a wife*; βρώω, *I eat*, βρώσω, βρωσεῖω, *I desire to eat*; ὅπτω, *I see*, ὅψω, ὀψείω, *I desire to see*; πολεμέω, *I wage war*, πολεμήσω, πολεμησεῖω, *I desire to wage war*.

Also those which, being contracts, the Attics form uncontracted: as, αὐλέω, αὐλῶ, αὐλῶ, ἡὔλον· ἀλεξέω, ἀλεξῶ, ἀλέξω· ἐψέω, ἐψῶ, ἔψω· which borrow their remaining tenses from their circumflexed (present): αὐλήσω, ἀλεξήσω, ἐψήσω.

Also those which, on account of the introduction of some consonant, change ϵ into ι : as, μένω, μῖμνω, ἔμιμνον· τέκω, τίκτω· ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπω· γένομαι, γίγνομαι: but ἔπω, ἔσπω· ἔπομαι, ἔσπομαι, do not change ϵ : yet they drop it afterwards: as, σπέτε for ἔσπετε, σπέσθαι for ἔσπεσθαι, σπόμενος for ἔσπόμενος.

There are many other verbs also which have but one tense: as, οἶσω, *I will bear*, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

IRREGULAR Verbs are those which are not conjugated uniformly, but borrow some of their tenses from other verbs.

A.

**Αγαμαι, I wonder*: imperf. ἡγάμην. The remaining tenses are borrowed from ἀγάζομαι.

**Αγνυμι, I break*: fut. ἄξω 1 aor. ἔαξα (whence κατέαξα) 2 aor. ἔαγον 2 aor. pass. ἐάγην perf. ἡ. ἔαγα. All these are Attic.

**Αγω, I lead*: perf. Att. ἀγήοχα.

Αίρρω, I take: 2 aor. εἶλον 2 aor. m. εἰλόμην from the unused verb ἔλω.

Αισθάνομαι, I perceive: fut. m. αἰσθήσομαι 2 aor. ᾔσθόμην perf. pass. ᾔσθημαι.

**Αλίσκω, I take*: fut. ἀλώσω perf. ἤλωκα, and Att. ἐάλωκα 2 aor. ἤλων whence the partic. ἀλούς, as if from ἄλωμι. So ἀναλίσκω, *I consume*.

**Αμαρτάνω, I err*: fut. ἀμαρτήσω 2 aor. ἤμαρτον Poet. ἤμβροτον.

**Ανδάνω, and ᾄδω, I please*: fut. ἀδήσω perf. ᾔδηκα perf. m. ᾔδα, and ἔαδα Att. εὔαδα Poet. & Æol.

Αύξάνω, and αὔξω, I increase: fut. αὐξήσω, as if from αὐξέω whence also all the tenses which are derived from the Future.

B.

Βαίνω, I go : fut. m. βήσομαι perf. βίβηκα perf. m. βέβαια·
2 aor. ἔβην.

Βάλλω, I send : fut. βαλῶ, βαλήσω, and βλήσω perf. βέ-
βληκα.

Βλαστάνω, I blossom : fut. βλαστήσω 2 aor. ἔβλαστον.

Βούλομαι, I wish : fut. βουλήσομαι perf. pass. βεβούλημαι·
1 aor. ἐβουλήθην perf. m. βέβουλα.

Βρώσκω, βιβρώθω, and βιβρώσκω, I eat : fut. βρώσω 1 aor.
ἔβρωσα perf. βίβρωκα 2 aor. ἔβρων.

Γ.

Γαμέω, I marry a wife : 1 aor. ἐγάμησα and ἔγημα· 1 aor.
m. ἐγημάμην.

Γηράσκω, I begin to grow old : fut. γηράσω 1 aor. part.
γηράς.

Γίνομαι, I am : fut. γενήσομαι perf. p. γεγένημαι perf. m.
γίγονα, γέγαα· 2 aor. m. ἐγενόμην 1 aor. m. ἐγεννάμην.

Γινώσκω, I know : fut. m. γνώσομαι 1 aor. ἔγνωσα perf.
ἔγνωκα 2 aor. ἔγνω.

Δ.

Δαίω, I learn : fut. m. δαήσομαι perf. δεδάηκα perf. m.
δεδαα.

Δάκνω, I bite : fut. m. δήξομαι 2 aor. ἔδακον 1 aor. p.
ἐδήχθην.

Δαρδάνω, I sleep : fut. m. δαρθήσομαι 2 aor. ἔδαρθον, ἔδρα-
θον Poët.

Δείδω, I fear : fut. m. δέισομαι· perf. δέδοικα, δειδοικα, and δέδοικα, Ion. perf. m. δέδια and δεΐδια.

Δέω, I am absent, or I want : perf. δεδέηκα· 1 aor. ἐδέησα and ἐδεύησα· fut. m. δεύσομαι· 1 aor. p. ἐδεήθην.

Διδάσκω, I teach : fut. διδάξω and διδασκῶ· 1 aor. ἐδίδαξα.

Διδράσκω, I fly : 2 aor. ἔδρην.

Δοκέω, I seem : fut. δόξω and δοκῶ· 1 aor. ἔδοξα and ἐδόκησα.

Δύναμαι, I am able : fut. δυνήσομαι· imperf. ἐδυνάμην· 1 aor. pass. ἐδυνάσθην and ἐδυνήθην· 1 aor. m. ἐδυνησάμην.

E.

Εἶδω, ἔσθω, or ἐσθίω, I eat : perf. ἤκα, ἔδηκα, and Att. ἐδήδοκα· perf. p. ἐδήδομαι and ἐδήδεσμαι· perf. m. ἦδα and ἔδηδα.

Ἐθέλω, or θέλω, I wish : fut. ἐθελήσω and θελήσω.

Εἶδω, I see : fut. m. εἴσομαι· 2 aor. εἶδον and ἴδον· perf. m. οἶδν.

Ἐλαύνω, I drive away : fut. ἐλάσω, as if from ἐλάω, whence also all the tenses derived from the future : perf. p. ἤλαμαι and ἤλασμαι, whence also the two first aorists, ἤλαβην and ἤλασβην.

Ἐλπομαι, I hope : perf. m. ἔολπα· pluperf. m. ἐόλπειν and ἐώλπειν.

Ερχομαι, I come : fut. ἐλεύσομαι· 2 aor. ἤλυθον, Sync. ἤλθον· perf. m. ἤλυθα.

Εὕρισκω, I find : fut. εὕρήσω· 2 aor. εὕρον· perf. p. εὕρημαι· 1 aor. p. εὕρέθην and εὕρήθην· 1 aor. m. εὕρησάμην and εὕράμην· 2 aor. m. εὕρόμην.

Ἔχω, I have : fut. ἔξω, and σχίσω, and σχήσω· perf. ἔσχηκα· 2 aor. ἔσχον· perf. p. ἔσχημαι· 1 aor. p. ἐσχέθην· 2 aor. m. ἐσχόμην.

Θ.

Θιγγάνω, *I touch* : fut. θίξω· 2 aor. ἔθιγον.

Θνήσκω, *I die* : perf. τέθνηκα, τέθνηκα, and τέθνεια· perf. m. τέθναα· 2 aor. ἔθανον.

Ι.

Ἰκνέομαι, *I come* : fut. ἵξομαι· 2 aor. ἰκόμην· perf. p. ἰγμαι.

Ἰπταμαι, *I fly* : fut. πτήσομαι· 2 aor. ἐπτάμην and ἐπτόμην.

Κ.

Καίω, *I burn* : fut. κήσω and καύσω· 1 aor. ἔκηα and ἔκαυσα.

Κλαίω, *I weep* : fut. κλαύσω· perf. κέκλαυκα.

Κραίνω and Κραιαίνω, *I perfect* : 1 aor. ἐκρήνηα· perf. p. κεκράαμαι· 1 aor. p. ἐκραάνθην.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω, *I cast lots* : 2 aor. ἔλαχον· perf. m. λέλογχα.

Λαμβάνω, *I take* : fut. m. λήψομαι· 2 aor. ἔλαβον.

Μ.

Μανθάνω, *I learn* : fut. m. μαθήσομαι· 2 aor. ἔμαθον.

Μάχομαι, *I fight* : fut. μαχέσομαι and μαχήσομαι· perf. p. μεμάχημαι· 2 fut. m. μαχοῦμαι.

Μίλλω, *I am about to be* : fut. μελλήσω.

Μέλω and Μέλομαι, I take care : fut. μελήσομαι· perf. μεμέληκα· perf. m. μέμηλα. perf. p. μεμέλημαι, from μέλει or μελείω.

Μιμνήσκω, I recall to memory : fut. μνήσω· perf. p. μέμνημαι.

N.

Ναίω, I inhabit : fut. m. νάσσομαι· 1 aor. ἔνασσα, *I made to inhabit* : 1 aor. p. ἐνάσθην.

O.

ὀσφω, I smell : fut. ὄσσω, ὀξέσω, and ὀξήσω· 1 aor. ὤξεσα and ὤξεσα· perf. ὤξεκα· perf. m. ὠδα, Att. ὄδωδα, and Poët. ὠδοδα.

ὀϊομαι and ὀϊμαι, I think : imperf. ὠόμην and ὠόμην· fut. οἴησομαι· perf. p. ὤμαι· 1 aor. p. ὤηθην.

ὀίχομαι, I go : fut. οἰχήσομαι· perf. p. ὤχημαι.

ὀλισθαίνω, I fall : fut. ὀλισθήσω· 2 aor. ὤλισθον.

ὀφείλω, ὀφλα, and ὀφλισκάνω, I owe : fut. ὀφελήσω and ὀφλήσω· 2 aor. ὤφελον, which is used adverbially, either alone, or with the particles αἰ, αἶθε, εἰ, εἴθε, and ὥς, as, ὀφελον.

Π.

Πάσχω, I suffer : fut. m. πείσομαι· perf. m. πέπονθα· 2 aor. act. ἔπαθον.

Πεταννύω and Πετάννυμι, I expand : fut. πετάσω· perf. πέπτακα and πέπτακα.

Πίνω, I drink : fut. πώσω· perf. πέπωκα· 2 aor. ἔπινον· imper. πῶθι· perf. p. πέπομαι and πέπωμαι· 1 aor. p. ἐπόθην.

Πιπράσκω, I sell : fut. πράσω· perf. p. πέπραμαι· 1 aor. p. ἐπράθην.

Πίπτω, *I fall*: fut. πτώσω perf. πέπτωκα 1 aor. ἔπεσα.
2 aor. ἔπεσον 2 fut. m. πεσοῦμαι.

Πυνθάνομαι, *I interrogate, I hear*: fut. πύσομαι 2 aor.
ἐπυθόμην perf. p. πέπυσμαι.

P.

Ῥέζω, *I do*: fut. ῥέξω and ἔρξω 1 aor. ἔρρεξα [Poët. ἔρεξα].
perf. m. ἔοργα for ἔρρογα.

Ῥέω, *I flow*: fut. ῥεύσω and ῥύήσω perf. ἔρρύηκα 2 aor.
p. ἔρρύην.

Ῥήσσω, *I break*: perf. m. ἔρρωγα, Att. for ἔρρηγα.

Ῥωνύω and Ῥώννυμι, *I strengthen*: fut. ῥώσω perf. p. ἔρρω-
μαι. ἔρρωσο, *farewell*.

Σ.

Σβεννύω and Σβέννυμι, *I extinguish*: fut. σβέσω, and m. σβή-
σομαι perf. ἔσβεκα and ἔσβηκα 1 aor. ἔσβεσα 2 aor.
p. ἔσβην.

Σπένδω, *I pour out*: fut. σπείσω perf. p. ἔσπεισμαι.

Στρεπνύω and Στορέννυμι, *I strew*: fut. στορέσω.—Στραωνύω
and Στρώννυμι, 1 fut. στρώσω perf. ἔστρωκα.

Τ.

Τίκτω, *I bring forth*: fut. τέξω 2 aor. τεκον.

Τιτράω and Τιτραίνω, *I perforate*: fut. τρήσω.

Τρέχω, *I run*: perf. δεδράμηκα *. 2 aor. ἔδραμον *.

Τυγχάνω, *I am, I obtain*: 1 fut. τυχήσω 2 aor. ἔτυχον
1 fut. m. τεύξομαι.

* From δρέμω or δραμία, *I run*.

Τ.

Ἐπιτχνέομαι, *I promise* : fut. ὑποσχήσομαι· 2 aor. ὑπεσχόμεν· perf. p. ὑπέσχημαι· 1 aor. p. ὑπεσχέθην.

Φ.

Φέρω, *I bear* : fut. οἴσω· 1 aor. ἤνεγκα and ἤνεικα· 2 aor. ἤνεγκον· perf. m. ἤνοχα, Att. ἐνήνοχα.

Φθάνω, *I anticipate* : fut. φθάσω· 2 aor. ἔφθην*.

Φύω, *I beget* : 2 aor. ἔρυν· perf. πέφυκα.

Χ.

Χάζω and Χάζομαι, *I retire* : 2 aor. κέκαδον.—*I take*, ἔχαδον· perf. m. κέχανθα, for κέχαδα.

Χαίρω, *I rejoice* : 1 fut. χαιρήσω· perf. p. χεχάρημαι.

Ω.

᾽Ωθέω, *I drive away* : 1 fut. ᾠσω and ᾠθήσω· 1 aor. ᾠσα and ᾠθησα· perf. p. ᾠσμαι and ᾠθήμαι.

᾽Ωνέομαι, *I buy* : 1 fut. ᾠνήσομαι· perf. p. ᾠνημαι and ᾠνήμαι.

* From the obsolete verb φθῆμι.

ADVERBS.

AN Adverb is either primary, as νῦν, *now*; τότε, *then*; or derivative in στί, as Ἑλληνιστί, *in Greek*; Ῥωμαιστί, *in Latin*; also in δόν, as κυνῶν, *like a dog*; in ἦν, as κρύβδην, *secretly*; in εἰ, as πανσυδεῖ, *altogether, entirely*; and in ἀξ, as ὀδᾶξ, *with the teeth, or tenaciously*.

From the gen. plur. of nouns adjective is derived the adverb in ως as, from τῶν ἀληθῶν, ἀληθῶς, *truly*; from τῶν ὀξείων, ὀξείως, *sharply*.

Besides, δε, σε, ζε, the syllabic adjuncts, signifying to a place;θεν, θε, from a place; θι, σι, χοῦ, χῆ, in a place; as, οὐρανόνθε, *to heaven*; ἐκεῖσε, *there*; ἐραζε, *to the earth*; οὐρανόθε, *from heaven*; παντοθι, πανταχοῦ, πανταχῇ, *everywhere*.

Ἄρι, ἐρι, ἀγα, βρι, δα, ζα, βου, λα, λι, prefixed to other words, increase their signification: as, δῆλος, *manifest*; ἀρίδηνλος, or ἐρίδηνλος, *very manifest*. But νη and νε, in composition, diminish*: as, νήπιος, *speechless*; νέπους, *without feet*.

Εὐ†, in composition, admits the signification of superiority or praise, as εὐειδής, *fair*; εὖσμος, *fragrant*: or of facility, as εὐκίνητος, *easy to be moved*: or of felicity, as εὖγαμος, *happy in marriage*.

Δύς, in composition, is opposed to all these significations: as, δυσειδής, *deformed*; δύσσομος, *fetid*; δυσκίνητος, *difficult to be moved*; δύσγαμος, *unhappy in wedlock* ‡.

* Sometimes also, but very rarely, they increase the signification: as, νήδυμος, *very sweet*; νήχυτος, *widely flowing*.

† Sometimes it diminishes the signification of the compound: as, εὐωμος, *negligent*; εὐτελής, *mean*.

‡ So also Δύσπαρις, *unhappy Paris*.

In composition Ἄλφα deprives, unites, and increases : as, χάρις, *gratitude*, ἀχαρίς, *ungrateful* ; πάντες, *all*, ἅπαντες, *all together* ; ξύλον, *wood*, ἄξυλος, *full of wood*.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are frequently used adverbially.

Interjections appear to be classed with adverbs.

CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS are—adversative : as, καίπερ, εἰ καί, καὶν, καὶν εἰ, *although*.

Causal : as, γὰρ, καὶ γὰρ, ἢ γὰρ, γάρτοι, γάρπου, γὰρ δήπου, *for*, &c. ; οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ, *not but* ; ὅτι, διότι, καθότι, οὐνεκα Poët., *because* ; ἐπεὶ, *after that* ; ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα Poët., ὥστε, *that*.

Copulative : as, καὶ & τε, *and* ; ἥδὲ, and ἰδὲ Poët., *and* ; καὶ μέντοι, *and* ; καὶ μὴν καί, *moreover* ; καὶ τοι καί, *and so* ; καὶ γὰρ αὖ, *again also*.

Connective or conditional : as, εἰ, with its compounds, εἰάν, ἂν, ἢν, *if* ; περ, εἰδὴ, εἰδήπερ, *since* ; ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπειοῦν, *if, when, after that, since* ; εἰ δ' ἄρα, *but if truly*.

Discretive : as, μὲν, *indeed* ; δέ, *but* ; γε, ἀτάρ, ἀλλὰ, *at least, but, truly* ; μέντοι, *truly, but* ; μέντοι που, μέντοι γε, *doubtless however* ; δέγε, δέπου, δέτοι, *but* ; δέ, δὴ, *now indeed*.

Disjunctive : as, ἢ, ἢτοι, ἢπου, *either, or, whether*.

Dubitative : as, ἄρα, *whether ?* μῶν, *whether ?*

Rational or collective : *as, οὖν, ἄρα, οὐκοῦν, τοιδὲ, τοίγαρ-
τοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, καὶ δὲ, τοῦνεκα* Poët., *wherefore, there-
fore, so, &c. ; οὐκουν**, *not therefore.*

Redditive : *as, ὅμως, δὴπου, γεδήπου, ἔμπης, nevertheless ;
ἀλλὰ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ δὲ, ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἀλλ' οὖν, but, but however,
&c.† ; καίτοι, καίτοιγε, but, although.*

Potentials : *as, ἂν, πᾶσι οἷς.*

Expletives, which, although they seem to be redundant, have nevertheless each their peculiar force and meaning, although sometimes not very obvious : *as, ῥα, κεν, νυ, που, τοι, περ, πω, κ. τ. λ.*

* In *οὐκοῦν*, *therefore*, the *οὖν* has more force : —in *οὐκουν*, *not there-
fore*, the *οὖν* on which account it takes the accent.

† *Ἀλλὰ γι οὖν*, *but certainly at least ; —ἀλλὰ δὲ καί*, *nay even.*

S Y N T A X.

I. THE VERB.

THE Verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person : as,

Πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἶπε·
Oftentimes even a foolish man has spoken seasonably.

Exceptions.

Neuters plural are generally joined with a verb singular : as,

Τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα·
All things obey money.

Sometimes even masculines and feminines : as,

Οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπέχονται·
They are not those who abstain.

Also feminines : as,

* Ἀχεῖται ὁμφαὶ μελίων·
The voices of the strains resound.

Every dual is necessarily plural; and therefore the nominative dual may be joined with a verb plural : as,

Ἄμφω ἔλεγον·
Both were speaking.

But on the other hand, every plural is not dual.

* Vid. Not. *Ruhnck.* ad *Hom. Hymn.* in *Cer.* v. 499.

II. THE ADJECTIVE.

The Adjective agrees with the substantive in case, gender, and number : as,

Χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν.
A good man is a common good.

A substantive, although in the dual, may be joined with an adjective plural : as,

Φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βάλλωμεν.
We throw our kind hands around.

Observations.

Adjectives compound and derivative ending in *ος*, are for the most part taken as common : as,

Ἐφάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς.
The rosy-fingered Aurora appeared :

and some others not compound : as,

Παντοίων στομάτων λάλον εἰκόνα.
A loquacious image of a varied voice.

Adjectives often change their substantive into the genitive : as, for φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι, φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων *impious men*.

Substantives are often used as adjectives : as,

Μάγος τέχνη· *the magic art.*
 Τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον.
*I have learned the Grecian language *.*

* So ὕβρις ἀνὴρ for ὕβριστικός, *injurious*.

III. THE RELATIVE.

The Relative agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person: as,

Χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ μὲ τιμᾶτε·

I thank (you) for the honour with which you honoured me.

The relative and antecedent are put in the same case (Att.): as,

Χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω·

I use the books which I have.

The antecedent also is put in the same case, and in the same member of the sentence with the relative (Att.): as,

Οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν λέγεις ἀνθρώπον·

This is he, the man whom you mention.

Μετὰ ὃ ἔσσεται, ἣν τότε ἀπηύρων Κούρην Βρισηῶς·

But she will be amongst them, she whom then I took away, the daughter of Briseus.

SUBSTANTIVES.

The genitive is frequently put by ellipsis in proper names: as,

Νηλεὺς, ὁ Κόδρου (υἱός understood)·

Neleus, the (son) of Codrus.

Εἰς ἄδου, (οἶκον)· to (the mansion) of Pluto:

Also from the absence of the word ἕνεκα· as,

Μακάριος τῆς πίστεως· happy through faith.

The genitive, put by itself, expresses disdain: as,

Τῆς ἀναιδεας· O impudence!

And sometimes also praise: as,

Χρηστοῦ καὶ οἰκτίρμονος ἀνδρός·

O honourable and compassionate man!

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are not unfrequently used as adverbs: as,

Ὅθεν *quickly.*

Καλὰ *fairly.*

Τὰ πρῶτα *first.*

Τὰ ἀρχαῖα *formerly.*

Μέτρια *indifferently.*

Ἀλυπώτατα *very gladly.*

Sometimes also in the masculine: as,

Ἰθὺς, *in the straight way.*

Εὐθὺς, *immediately.*

And in the feminine: as, ἰδίᾳ, *privately*; δημοσίᾳ, *publicly.*

I. *The Genitive after an Adjective.*

Adjectives which signify desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, worth, difference, loss, &c. require a genitive case: as,

Δύσειρος τῆς δόξης *very desirous of glory.*

Ἄπειρος τῶν πράξεων *ignorant of affairs.*

RULES.

Nouns partitive, indefinite, interrogative, and numerals, also comparatives and superlatives, will have a genitive case: as,

Ἐκαστον τῶν ζώων *each of the animals.*

Comparatives, which are expressed by *than*, require a genitive case : as,

Τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενώτερον ἄλλο.
Nothing is more foolish than curiosity.

Also nouns which assume the nature of superlatives, and compounds with α privative, will take a genitive case : as,

Ἐξοχος πάντων *the chief of all.*
 Δία Θεῶν *the noblest of Goddesses.*
 Ἀθίαιτος τῆς ἀληθείας *he who does not see the truth.*
 Ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων *without brazen shields.*

II. The Dative after an Adjective.

Adjectives which signify advantage, disadvantage, likeness, unlikeness, contrariety, &c. admit a dative case : as,

Φίλος σοι *friendly to thee.*
 Ἐναντίος τῷ νόμῳ *against the law.*

To this rule are referred adjectives compounded with σὺν and ὁμοῦ as,

Σύντροφος *reared together.*
 Ὁμόγλωσσος *using the same language.*

Some adjectives signifying likeness admit a genitive case also : as,

Ὁμοιος ἀνθρώπου *like the man.*

III. The Accusative after an Adjective.

Adjectives have an accusative after them, when κατὰ is understood : as,

Πατρίδα Ῥωμαῖος *a Roman (as to) his country.*

Οὐδείς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς ἅπαντα σοφός·
No man is wise (as to) all things.

Some nouns are put in the accusative, when κατὰ is understood, and used as adverbs or prepositions: as,

Τέλος· *finally.*

Χάριν· *for the sake of, or on account of.*

Ἀρχὴν· *first, or entirely.*

Δίκην· *like.*

The Possessive.

The possessive is sometimes put in place of the primitive: as,

Εἰς ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν· *in memory of me.*

Σὺς πόθος· *a desire of thee.*

The genitive of the adjective or participle following, often agrees with the genitive of the pronoun possessive understood: as,

Τύχας ἐμὰς τλήμανος· *misfortunes of wretched me.*

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS ACTIVE.

The Nominative after the Verb.

Verbs substantive, as τυγχάνω, εἰμὶ, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, and these poetic verbs πέλω, πέλομαι, τελέω, κύρω (*to be*), also passive verbs of naming, and verbs of gesture, have a nominative case before and after them: as,

Ὁ πλοῦτός ἐστι παρακάλυμμα τῶν κακῶν·
Wealth is the veil of evils.

The nominative is also placed after other verbs: as,

Σύνοιδα σοφὸς ὦν·

I am conscious that I am wise.

Observation the First.

The participle ὦν is elegantly set after the verb τυγχάνω, with another nominative: as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὦν σοφός.
Socrates is a wise man.

But if a participle follow, ὦν is omitted: as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν.
Socrates walks.*

Observation the Second.

The nominative, after a verb, is changed into the genitive: as,

Κροῖσός ἐστι τῶν πλουσίων. i. e. πλούσιος.
Cræsus is rich.

The Genitive after the Verb.

Verbs of abstaining, accusing, admiring, loving, seeking, following, despising, ceasing, disagreeing, wanting, purchasing, excelling, enjoying, commanding, filling, beginning, sparing, sharing, depriving, remembering, selling, adoring, will have a genitive case: as,

Τοῦ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα.
We begin life with sorrow.

Τί βαιὸν ἐντρίβῃ σῆς συμμάχου; †
Why do you so little regard your assistant?

* To this rule belong ἔχω θαυμάσας, *I wondered*; λαθάνω ποιήσας, *I acted secretly*, &c.

† With the Greeks (;) was a note of interrogation.

Verbs relating to the senses or passions take a genitive*: as,

Ἀισθάνομαι ψόφου *I hear a noise.*

Except those which refer to vision, which govern an accusative: as,

Ὅρᾳ φάος ἡελίοιο *he sees the light of the sun.*

Verbs of hearing also sometimes govern an accusative†: as,

Ἀμείλικτον δ' ὅπ' ἀκουσαν

They heard a tone, indeed, not soothing.

The genitive absolute is annexed to some verbs; as,

Ἐμοῦ διδάσκοντος *I teaching;*

and the accusative Att: as,

Ἐξον, πάρον, δέον, δόξαν.

So, *δέον ποιεῖν* *when it behoveth to act.*

The Dative after the Verb.

Verbs put acquisitively, also those of contending, discoursing, agreeing, giving, reproving, rejoicing, delighting, praying, blaming, following, using, require a dative case: as,

Ἐπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς *I follow the ancients.*

Any verb also admits a dative, signifying the cause, instrument, or manner of action: as,

Ἀργυρεῖαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις

Contend with silver weapons, and you will conquer all things.

* But Att. such verbs are followed by an accusative: as, *ἀκούσατε ψηφίσματα*, *hear the decrees.*

† But very seldom a dative: as, *δύνασαι δὲ οὐ παντοῦ ἀκούειν* *Ἀνίει κηδομένην*, *but you can hear everywhere a man grieving.*

The dative is often used, *σὺν* being understood: as,

*Πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις ὀπλίταις**

Having set out with seven hundred heavy-armed soldiers.

But especially before the pronoun *αὐτός*: as,

*Τῇλ' αὐτῇ πῆληχι κάρη βάλε**

He shook far away the head with the helm itself.

The Accusative after the Verb.

The accusative follows verbs active, and those having an active signification: as,

Νεκρὸν ἰατρῆσειν, καὶ γέροντα νοσητεῖν, τ' αὐτ' ἐστι.

To heal the dead, and to teach an old man, is the same thing.

Verbs of giving, taking away, admonishing, asking, teaching, doing and speaking well or ill, admit a double accusative: as,

Βούλει σὲ γεύσω πρῶτον ἄκρατον μέθυ.

Do you wish that I should give you the wine to taste first?

Ἦποστέρει με τὰ χρήματα.

He deprived me of my property.

**Επεισα ταῦτα τὴν Βουλὴν.*

I persuaded these things (to) the Senate.

Μέλλετε δ' αἰτεῖν τοὺς Θεοὺς τὰγαθά.

You were about to ask the Gods (for) happiness.

**Απαντὰ σε διδάξομαι. I will teach you all things.*

Τὸν βασιλιά δρᾶν τοῦτο. to do this (to) the king.

Εἰπεῖν σε κακά. to utter reproaches (of) thee.*

* But *κατὰ* is understood before the accusative of the thing.

These have a changeable construction ; as,

Ἐπιλείπει μοι (and με) τόδε· *this is wanting (to) me.*

Ἄρχει τῆς πόλεως, (and τῇ πόλει)· *he governs the city.*

Λοιδορῶ σοι, (and σε)· *I reproach thee.*

Προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ, (and τὸν Θεόν)· *I adore God.*

with many others of this sort.

Every verb admits an accusative of its cognate noun :
as,

Χαίρω χαράν· *I am affected with joy.*

Λέγω λόγον· *I make a speech, or I hold a conversation.*

Γάμους γαμῶ· *I embrace marriage.*

and many of this sort.

CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive verbs require a genitive case with the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, παρὰ, and πρὸς· as,

Ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται·

The mind is corrupted by wine.

Or without a preposition : as,

Τῶν φίλων νικώμενος· *overcome by friends.*

But that genitive is sometimes changed into the dative : as,

Πεποιήται μοι· *it was done by me.*

The Poets often separate the prepositions by Tmesis :
as,

Κατὰ γαῖα κάλυψε, for γαῖα κατεκάλυψε·

The earth covered.

RULES.

Verbs passive (by Synecdoche) are joined with the accusative: as,

Πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν· *I am struck on the head.*

The accusative is admissible every where, either after verbs or nouns, if κατὰ be understood.

Many actives often have a passive signification and also a passive construction: as,

Ἀπαλλάττω ὑπό σου· *I am freed by thee.*

So, Τελῶ· *I am numbered.*

Ἀναλαμβάνω· *I am refreshed.*

Ἀναγνάμπτω· *I am turned back.*

Ρίπτω· *I am thrown.*

Συνάπτω· *I am joined.*

Ἀσκῶ· *I am exercised.*

Κρύπτω· *I am concealed.*

On the contrary, some passives signify actively, especially in their Preterperfect: as,

Δίδεγμαι, *I have received*; εἰργασμαι, *I have perfected*;
πεποίημαι, *I have done*; πέφυγμαι, *I fled.*

A preposition, its accent being thrown back, is often put for a verb compound: as,

Ἐνι for ἔνεστι· ἀνα for ἀνάστα.

IMPERSONALS.

IMPERSONALS require,—

I. A dative of the person *, with a genitive of the thing †: *δεῖ, δεῖται* (*there is need*), *ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, διαφέρει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, μέτεστι* as,

Δεῖ σοι φίλων *you have need of friends.*

II. A dative of the person: *ἀπόχρη, διαφέρει, δοκεῖ, ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, καθήκει, προσήκει, μέλει, μεταμέλει, πρέπει, συμβαίνει* the infinitive being often added: as,

Δοκεῖ μοι δεῖν ταῦτα *it seems fit to me to do these things.*

III. An accusative of the person with an infinitive ‡: *δεῖ* (*it behoveth*), *ἐνδέχεται, ἔξεστι, πρέπει, προσήκει, χρῆ* (*it is necessary*): as,

Χρῆ σε ποιεῖν *It behoveth you to act.*

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Instead of Gerunds and Supines the Greeks use the Infinitive, with or without the article: as,

Λέγειν ἀγαθός *skilled in speaking.*

Καίρως τεῦ βοηθεῖν *an opportunity of assisting.*

* But some of these sometimes require an accusative of the person: as, *μακροῦ λόγου σε δεῖ*, *you have need of a lengthened discourse*: which construction *χρῆ* also admits of (Poet.); as, *χρῆ σε αἰδοῦς*, *you have need of modesty*. Some require the accusative of the thing: as, *μεταμέλει μοι τὰς ἁμαρτίας*, *I repent of my faults*. But *περὶ* or *ὕπὲρ* is understood before the genitive of the thing, and *κατὰ* before the accusative.

† Although the genitive of the thing only is expressed, nevertheless the dative of the person is understood.

‡ But the impersonal here seems to be put absolutely, and the infinitive appears to depend on the accusative, by the usual ellipsis of a conjunction.

Ἐν τῷ σπουδάζειν *in studying.*

Πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν *to entreat (or to pray).*

Ποιεῖν αἰσχρόν. *disgraceful to be done.*

INFINITIVE.

The Infinitive frequently seems to be put for the Imperative from a defect of the verb : as,

Αἶν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπέρωχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων *always bear yourself the bravest, and be superior to others : χεῖρ, it is fitting, or ἔρα, take care, being understood.*

The nominative is elegantly joined with the infinitive mood : as,

Πείσω εἶναι δεσπότης· *I will show that I am master.*

Ἔλεγον, πρὸς τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἀγαθοί·

They spoke, that they might seem good.

When necessity is signified, the Greeks use verbal adjectives, which govern a dative of passives, and an accusative of actives : as,

Ἰτόν μοι· *it is to be gone by me, i. e. I must go.*

Οὐ σθένει νικητέον γυναῖκας· *women are not to be conquered by force.*

or some other case depending on their verbs : as,

Μνημονεύτέον Θεοῦ· *(we should) be mindful of God.*

These adjectives are used either in the singular or the plural : as,

Νέοις ζηλωτέον* (or Att. ζηλωτέα) τοὺς γέροντας·

Youths should imitate old men.

Sometimes the dative itself is changed into a second accusative : as,

Μετάστασιν δεικτέον εἰσφέροντας, ἐξιόντας·

* So Luc. *Æternas quoniam pœnas in morte timendum.*

Verbal substantives also govern the cases of their verbs: as,

Τῶν σῶν Ἑρακλεῖ δωρημάτων·

On account of those things which you have given to Hercules.

Ἐγκλήματα τῷ Θεῷ· *accusations against God.*

PARTICIPLES.

Participles govern the cases of the verbs from which they are derived: as,

Ὀλιγωρῶν τῆς παιδείας· *despising education.*

Participles are put for nouns: as,

Τόξων εὖ εἰδώς, for εἰδήμων· *skilled in archery.*

Participles are sometimes substituted for the verb in the infinitive, but generally in verbs of continuing and ceasing: as,

Ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει· *continue to love me.*

Οὐ παύσομαι γράφων· *I shall not cease to write.*

Μέμνημαι ἰδών· *I remember to have seen.*

PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

The prepositive article is used, in

I. A distinctive or emphatic sense: as,

Ὁ Κύριος ἸΗΣΟΥΣ· *the Lord Jesus.*

II. Demonstrative: as,

Ὁ ποιητής· i. e. *the first of poets, for Homer.*

The article, when prefixed to the infinitive, is used for a noun in any case: as,

Τὸ φρονεῖν· *wisdom.*

Τοῦ φρονεῖν· *of wisdom.*

Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν· *in wisdom.*

An adverb also with the article, from the deficiency of a word, is used as an adjective : as,

Τὰ ἔξω· external things.

Οἱ πέρας· those near.

Τῷ πλησίον· to (him) near.

i. e. *τὰ πρᾶγματα ὄντα ἔξω· οἱ ἄνθρωποι ὄντες πέρας· τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὄντι πλησίον.*

The article with *περὶ*, *ἀμφὶ*, *μετὰ*, *κατὰ*, and such like, or with a proper name, has the same signification as the noun itself, or as its attendants : as,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά· the priests.

Οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα· Plato, or the Platonists.

Οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως· the companions of Achilles.

Οἱ κατ' ἀγοράν· the lawyers.

Certain participles appear to be understood here : as,

Οἱ περὶ ἱερά (σπουδάζοντες)· those who are occupied in administering sacred rites, i. e. the priests.

The prepositive article is put for the relative : as,

Τὸ ῥᾶστον πάντων, for ὃ ῥᾶστον·

That which is very easy to be done :

and *vice versâ* : as,

Ἦ δ' ὅς· but he says.

The article with the genitive of a substantive signifies possession or relation : as,

Τὰ μητρὸς (χρήματα understood)·

The mother's property.

Τὰ Πλάτωνος (ἔργα understood)· the works of Plato.

The article with an adjective is put for a substantive : as,

Τὸ τραχὺ, for τραχύτης· asperity.

Sometimes an adjective, even without the article, is used likewise: as,

Φιλότιμον, for φιλοτιμία, *ambition*.

So, Τὸ σὸν, for σὺ· *thou*.

Τμέτερον, for ὑμεῖς· *you*.

Τὸ θεῖον, for θεός· *God*.

The article with the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ is used in marking distinctions: as,

Οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοί·

These (men) indeed are good, but those evil.

Also adverbially: as,

Τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ· *partly*:

μοίρῃ, or some such word, being understood.

The neuter gender of the article is prefixed to certain words, to show that that precise term is signified: as,

Τὸ ἄνθρωπος, i. e. the term ἄνθρωπος· Τὸ γυνή, this term γυνή·

ἔπος, a word or term, being understood.

Of Time.

Nouns which signify part of time are more frequently used in the genitive, but sometimes in the dative and accusative: as,

Νυκτός, καὶ ἡμέρας· *by night, and by day*.

Εἴκοσιν ἔτεσιν· *twenty entire years*.

Ὅλην ἡμέραν· *the whole day*.

Of Place.

In signifying places, the Greeks most frequently use the proper name of the place with a preposition: as,

Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν· *from Athens*.

Εἰς Βριτανίαν· *to Britain*.

Sometimes they use adverbs,

I. In *ἐν* and *ἐν*, for *in a place*: as,

Οὐρανός· in heaven.

Ἀθήνησι· at Athens.

II. In *χοῦ* and *χῆ* as,

Πανταχοῦ, everywhere.

Πανταχῆ· anywhere.

III. In *δε*, *σε*, and *ζε*, signifying *to a place*: as,

Οἶκαδε· to (go) home.

Οὐρανός· to heaven.

Ἀθήναζε· to Athens.

Δε also is added to the accusative both of substantives and adjectives: as,

Ὀνδε δόμονδε· to his own home:

and to the genitive, by ellipsis: as,

Ἄιδοςδε κατήλθον· they descended to Orcus.

IV. In *θεν** and *δε*, (*from a place*): as,

Οἶκοθεν· from home.

Εὐβοίῃθεν κατήεις· you went down from Eubœa.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs of place, time, numeration, separation, uniting, order, cause, comparison, and indignation, admit a genitive case after them†.

Ἀμα and *ὁμοῦ* govern a dative.

* But this termination belongs to persons also: as, *πατρόςθεν, from a father.*

† *Μεφί* or *μεφί*, gen. and accus.—*σχιδόν, ἄγχι, ἐξῆς, πλησίον*, gen. and dat.

Μὰ and *νῆ*, adverbs of swearing, are followed by an accusative: as,

Μὰ Δία· No by Jupiter.

Νῆ Δία· Yes by Jupiter.*

**Ω* occurs with all cases except the dative, and expresses either admiration or grief.

**Ω* circumflexed is construed with the nominative and vocative, and denotes calling or exclaiming.

Sometimes the genitive is put alone, the adverb being omitted: as,

Τῆς τύχης, for *ὦ τῆς τύχης†· O fortune!*

RULES.

Two or more negatives, with the Greeks, generally make the negation stronger.

Οὕτω is read before consonants, *οὕτως* and *οὕτωςιν* before vowels.

The particles of wishing, viz. *αἰ*, *αἴθε*, *εἰ*, *εἴθε*, and *ὥς*, are prefixed to the preterimperf. *ᾤφειλον* or *ὄφειλον*, and to the 2nd aor. *ᾤφελον* or *ὄφελον*, being followed by an infinitive mood: as,

Ἦλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὥς ᾤφελες αὐτόθι' ὀλέσθαι·

You have come from the fight: I wish you had perished there.

**Εως*, signifying *how long*, admits all moods except the imperative.

**Οταν* governs a subjunctive, and *ὅποτεαν* an optative mood.

* *Ναι* before *μὰ* destroys the negation: as, *Ναι μὰ τὸδε σκήπτρον*, (*I swear*) *by this sceptre*. A negative particle joined with *νῆ* destroys the affirmation.

† Vide p. 130.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions *ἐάν*, *ἐπειδὴν*, *ἵνα*, *ὅφρα*, *ὅπως*, *ὅταν*, *ὅπότεν*, *καὶ* and *ἀν*, *although*, are joined to the subjunctive.

**Ὅπως*, for *πῶς*, to the indicative.

**Ὅτι*, *that*, governs an indicative, and sometimes an optative and subjunctive : so *διότι*, *καθότι*.

**Επεὶ* and *ἐπειδὴ* take the indicative and infinitive.

**Ἐφ' ᾧ*, *on what account*, the indicative and infinitive.

**Ὡς* and *ὥστε* are joined to the subjunctive and infinitive.

Εἰ is chiefly joined to the Perfect indicative, sometimes to the subjunctive.

**Ἄν* may be prefixed, and annexed : when it is taken,

1. *Δυνητικῶς*, it is joined with all moods, except the imperative :

2. Indefinitely, it is joined with the subjunctive, sometimes with the optative.

**Ἄν* is very often redundant, sometimes it is understood.

**Ἄν* is never joined to the Perfect.

PREPOSITIONS.

The Prepositions are eighteen :

I. Six Monosyllables.

II. ~~Twelve~~ Dissyllables.

I. The Monosyllables are, *εἰς*, *ἐκ*, *ἐν*, *πρὸς*, *πρὸς*, *σύν*.

1. *Εἰς*, Att. *ἔς*,

is joined to the ACCUSATIVE :

towards : as, εἰς ἡμὲ εὐνοία· *benevolence towards me.*

into } as, ἀφίκετο εἰς τὴν Φρυγίαν· *he came into Phrygia.*

or

to : } as, εἰς εὐωχίαν ἔρχομαι· *I come to the banquet.*

for, on account of : as, εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἰπαινείται· *he is praised for his justice.*

against : as, τὰ ἐγκλήματα εἰς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· *the accusations against the Athenians.*

according to : as, εἰς ἡμετέραν δύναμιν· *according to our strength.*

even to : as, δείκνυται καὶ εἰς ἡμὲ τὸ μνῆμα· *the sepulchre is shown even to my time.*

amongst : as, διαβεβλημένος εἰς τοὺς Μακεδόνας· *infamous amongst the Macedonians.*

within : as, εἰς ἕκτην ἡμέραν πραχθήσεται· *within the sixth day it shall be performed.*

But by ellipsis it is joined to the GENITIVE : as, εἰς ἄδου (οἶκον understood), *to (the mansion) of Pluto.*

In composition it signifies *in* or *upon* : as, εἰσάλλομαι, *I leap in ; εἰσβάλλω, I cast in.*

2. Ἐκ, but before a vowel ἐξ,

is joined to the GENITIVE case only :

from : as, τιμὴ ἐκ Διός ἐστι· *honour is from Jupiter.*

out of : as, ἐξ Ἀττικῆς ἰών· *having departed out of Attica.*

after : as, ἐξ ἀρίστου προῆγε τὸ στράτευμα· *after dinner he led forth the army.*

according to, or for : as, ἐκ τῶν ἐνότων· *according to the means.*

by : ας, ἐκ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι· *to catch by the tail.*

In composition it increases : ας, ἐκθαρρέω, *I entirely confide.* And it also signifies *out* : ας, ἐξιστήμι, *I cast out.*

3. Ἐν, Poet. ἐνί,

is joined to the DATIVE* :

in : ας, ἐν οἴκῳ· *in a house.*

amongst : ας, ἐν προμάχοισι μάχεσθαι· *to fight amongst the foremost warriors.*

before : ας, ἐν τοσούτοις μάρτυσι· *before so many witnesses.*

by : ας, ἐν υἱῷ ἡμῶν ἐλάλησε· *he spoke to us by his son.*

against : ας, ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασύς· *bold against me.*

into : ας, ἐν χερσὶ πεσεῖν· *to fall into the hands.*

at : ας, ἐρριμμένος ἐν ποσὶ· *prostrate at the feet.*

But by ellipsis, to the GENITIVE : ας, ἐν ᾧδου (οἴκῳ understood) *in the mansion of Pluto.*

In composition it signifies *in* : ας, ἔνιμι, *I am in* ; ἐμβάλλω, *I cast in.*

4. Πρὸ

is joined to the GENITIVE :

before : ας, πρὸ θυρῶν· *before the doors.*

* Οἱ ἐν τῇ τίλει, *the magistracy* ; οἱ ἐν χερσὶ φίλοι, *intimate friends.*

for: as, *πρὸ τε παίδων, καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν* *for (our) children and wives.*

before: as, *πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως* *before (or in presence of) the king.*

in comparison of, or rather than: as, *ἐπαινεῖν πρὸ δικαιοσύνης ἀδικίαν* *to praise injustice in comparison with justice.*

In composition it signifies *before*: as, *προέχω*, *I go before, or outgo*; *προβάλλω*, *I place before, or I prefer.*

5. Πρὸς

is joined to the GENITIVE *, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE.

With the GENITIVE it signifies

from: as, *πρὸς Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες* *all are from Jupiter.*

before: as, *πρὸς Θεοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀναίτιος* *innocent before God and men.*

against: as, *πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρειν τὴν ψῆφον* *giving the vote against an enemy.*

by, in conjuring: as, *πρὸς Διὸς φράσον* *(I conjure thee) by Jupiter that you speak to me.*

duty: as, *οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς φιλοσόφου* *it is not the duty of a philosopher.*

beside, or nigh to: as, *πρὸς Θύμβρης ἔλαχον Λύκιοι* *the Lycians are allotted (to be) near Thymbra.*

With the DATIVE:

at: as, *ἔκειντο πρὸς τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτοῦ* *they lay at his feet.*

* Οἱ πρὸς πατρός, *relatives by the father's side*; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, *kindred.*

besides : *as*, πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις· *besides what was spoken.*

in : *as*, ἡμεν πρὸς τῷδε τῷ λόγῳ· *in this discourse we were (engaged).*

in : *as*, ἔβαψας ἔγχος πρὸς στρατῷ· *thou hast dyed thy spear in the army.*

With the ACCUSATIVE :

to : *as*, ἦλθ' ἐμὰ πρὸς δώματ'· *he came to my house.*

in comparison with : *as*, πρὸς τὰ νυνὶ δεινὰ· *in comparison with present calamities.*

in proportion to : *as*, πρὸς ἀξίαν ἑκάστοις διανεῖμαι· *to have distributed to each according to dignity.*

between, or amongst : *as*, πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλλάττεσθαι· *to be reconciled amongst each other.*

on account of : *as*, πρὸς καταδίκας τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν ἀπολωλεκώς· *who lost his dignity on account of his condemnation.*

against : *as*, πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχεσθαι· *to fight against the Romans.*

with : *as*, πρὸς βασιλέα γενόμεναι συνθῆκαι· *leagues struck up with the king.*

with, or within : *as*, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν σκεψάμενος· *having considered with himself.*

In composition it signifies to : *as*, προσέρχομαι, *I go to ; προσβάλλω, I add to.*

6. Σύν, Att. ξύν,

is always joined to the DATIVE, and signifies

with : as, σταυροῦνται σὺν αὐτῷ δύο λησταί· *two robbers were crucified with him.*

according to : as, σὺν τῷ νόμῳ τὴν ψῆφον τίθεσθαι· *to give judgment according to the law.*

In composition it joins or unites : as, συμβάλλω, *I throw together* ; σύνδουλος, *a fellow servant.*

II. Dissyllables : as, ἀμφι, ἀνά, ἀντι, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπό.

1. Ἀμφι

is joined to the GENITIVE, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE.

With the GENITIVE it signifies

of, or concerning : as, ἀμφι ἀστέρων ἡ γραφή· *the illustration is of (or concerning) the stars.*

around : as, ἀμφι πόλιος οἰκοῦσι· *they dwell around the city.*

on account of : as, μάχεσθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ἐλίγης· *they two contend for (or on account of) a small fountain.*

by, in conjuring : as, Φοίβου ἄμφι λίσσομαι· *I conjure (you) by Phœbus.*

With the DATIVE, generally amongst the Poets :

about, around : as, ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλετο ξίφος· *he cast his sword (belt) about his shoulders.*

concerning : as, ἀμφι τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς διξὺς ἐκφέρεται λόγος· *concerning her death a twofold report is circulated.*

beside, or nigh to: as, ἤριπεν ἄμφ' αὐτῷ· *he fell beside him.*

on account of: as, ἄμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ δαίφρονι δαίεται ἦτορ· *his heart is tortured on account of the warlike Ulysses.*

against: as, λόγους ἀνέσπα ἄμφ' Ὀδυσσεϊ· *he uttered expressions against Ulysses.*

With the ACCUSATIVE *,

about: as, ἄμφι κάμινον ἔχω· *I am employed about the furnace.*

on account of: as, νεῖκος ἐτύχθη ἄμφι βοηλασίην· *a contest arose on account of the driving away of the oxen.*

towards: as, ἄμφ' ἄλλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιούς· *to drive the Greeks towards the sea.*

concerning: as, νόμοι ἄμφι τι καθεστῶτες· *laws enacted concerning a certain thing.*

about: as, ἡμέρα ἤδη ἄμφι τὸ λυκαυγές· *day is now about twilight.*

In composition it signifies

round about: as, ἀμφιβάλλω· *I cast round about.*

increase: as, ἀμφῆλιξ· *a youth approaching to manhood.*

2. Ἀνὰ

is joined to the ACCUSATIVE only, and signifies

through: as, ἀνὰ στρατὸν ᾗχετο κῆλα Θεοῦ· *the arrows of the God went through the army.*

* Οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον, *Cyrus with his companions*: οἱ ἀμφὶ Κορινθίους, *the Corinthians.*

at, or amongst : as, ἀγείρα χρήματ' ἀν' Αἰγυπτίους· *I collected money amongst the Egyptians.*

in : as, ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν· *to have in the mouth.*

upon : as, θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην· *he placed upon a tamarisk.*

according to, or after : as, ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον· *according to the same mode.*

amongst : as, συνομόσας ἀνὰ πρώτους· *having conspired amongst the first.*

against : as, ἀνὰ ποτάμον πλέειν· *to sail against the stream.*

an equal distribution : as, ἀνὰ δηνάριον ἔλαβον· *they each received a penny.*

But Poet. to the DATIVE :

upon : as, εὗδε πατὴρ ἀνὰ Γαργάρω ἄκρῳ· *the father slept upon the top of Gargarus.*

And very seldom to the GENITIVE :

into : as, ἀνὰ νηὸς ἔβη· *he ascended into the ship.*

In composition it signifies

reiteration : as, ἀναβλαστάνω· *I shoot forth afresh.*

backwards : as, ἀνέλκω· *I retract.*

upwards : as, ἀναβάλλω· *I throw up.*

at : as, ἀνάκειμαι· *I recline at (meals).*

separation : as, ἀνακρίνω· *I determine.*

privacy : as, ἀναρπάζω· *I steal away.*

It has other significations : as, ἀναγινώσκω, *I read* ; ἀναιρῶ, *I kill.*

3. Ἀντὶ

is joined to the GENITIVE only, and signifies

for : as, ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ· *eye for eye*.

before : as, ἀντὶ χρημάτων ἐλίσθαι· *to choose before wealth*.

equivalent : as, ἀντὶ πολλῶν λαῶν ἴστί· *he is equivalent to many people*.

on account of : as, ἀντὶ ποίας ἀρετῆς ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι· *on account of which virtue I think that I am worthy of being honoured*.

against : as, ἀντὶ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἴτω· *let man go against man*.

In composition it signifies

equality : as, ἀντίθεος· *godlike*.

in the place of : as, ἀνθύπατος· *a proconsul*.

contrary, or adverse : as, ἀντιλέγω, *I contradict* ; ἀντιβάλλω, *I cast against*.

It admits of other significations : as, ἀντιποιέομαι, *I claim*, &c.

4. Ἀπὸ *

is joined to the GENITIVE only, and signifies

from : as, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους· *from beginning to end* †.

* Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, *Stoics* ; οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπατείας, *Consular men*.

† Ἀπὸ, *from*, is properly joined with inanimate objects ; as, ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens* : but παρὰ with living subjects ; as, παρὰ Σωκράτους, *from Socrates*.

from : as, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος μάχεσθαι· *to fight from the wall.*

on : as, ἀπὸ τῶν σῶν δεῖπνῳ· *I sup on thine.*

through : as, εὗρεν αὐτοὺς κοιμωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης· *he found them sleeping through sadness.*

after : as, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσσαντο (sc. δείπνου)· *indeed they armed themselves after (supper).*

by : as, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ ὀλέκοντα· *destroying by the strong bow.*

without : as, αὐλίζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὅπλων· *to mount guard without armour.*

at a distance : as, μένων ἀπὸ * ἧς ἀλόχοιο, ἀσχαλάα· *remaining at a distance from his wife he repines.*

In composition it signifies

from : as, ἀποβάλλω· *I throw from.*

within : as, ἀποστέγω· *I restrain within.*

thence : as, ἀπελπίζω· *I thence hope.*

privation : as, ἀπογενόμενος· *deprived of life.*

again : as, ἀποκαθίζομαι· *I sit down again.*

contrariety : as, ἀποκαλύπτω· *I reveal* ; ἀπεύχομαι· *I deprecate.*

It admits of other significations : as, ἀποκρίνομαι, *I reply*, &c.

* But grammarians draw back the accent in this and similar places, and will have ἀπο to be taken for ἀποθεν. Thus ἀπο γνώμης, and ἀπὸ γνώμης, are used in meanings obviously contrary : the first signifies *not according to my opinion*, but the second means *according to my opinion*. Vide Budæum, Stephanum, Vigerum, &c.

5. Διὰ

governs the GENITIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

The GENITIVE :

through, or *by*, denoting place : as, δι' ἄλλης ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν· *they returned by another way.*

by, denoting cause, &c. : as, δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος· *by man the death.*

from or *by* : as, διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος δίδεται· *it is given by the Spirit.*

to : as, διὰ μάχης ἵεναι· *to go to the fight.*

amongst : as, ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων· *he excelled even amongst all.*

even to : as, διὰ τέλους τοῦτο ἐπεμαρτύρατο· *this he testified even to the end.*

in : as, διὰ χειρὸς ἔχω· *I have in hand.*

of : as, βρώματα διὰ γάλακτος καὶ μέλιτος γενόμενα· *food formed of milk and honey.*

*for the sake of** : as, δι' ἡμῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὑπέστη ὁ Θεός· *for our sakes God was made man.*

It signifies also

an interval of time : as, διὰ χρόνου ἐωράκειν αὐτόν· *after a long interval I saw him.*

an interval of place : as, διὰ πολλοῦ φυτεύειν· *to sow at long intervals†.*

* Very rarely.

† Οἱ διὰ πλείστου, *the most remote,*

The ACCUSATIVE :

for, or on account of: as, τὸ Σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο· *the Sabbath was made for man.*

through, denoting place: as, διὰ τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα· *through arms and black blood.*

through, denoting cause, &c.: as, ἐνίκησαν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ Ἀγίου· *they conquered him through the blood of the Lamb.*

In composition it signifies

separation: as, διαφωνέω· *I dissent.*

across: as, διαβάλλω· *I throw across.*

through the midst: as, διεκπλέω· *I sail out through the midst (of the enemy's fleet).*

continuation: as, διαμένω· *I constantly remain.*

augmentation: as, δαισθάνομαι, *I clearly perceive.*

It allows of other significations: as, διαφέρω, *I excel, &c.*

6. Ἐπὶ

governs the GENITIVE*, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE.

The GENITIVE :

in: as, ἐπὶ ξένης (sc. γῆς) εἶναι· *to be in a foreign (country).*

upon: as, φέρε δὴ δίφρον, καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ· *now bring a seat, and a skin cover upon it.*

* Οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν εὐθυνῶν λόγῳι· *those (who are set) over the public accounts*: ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ταμείου, *he (who is placed) over the cellar.*

in the power of: as, ἐπὶ δήμου ἐστὶ· *it is in the power of the people.*

before, or in presence of: as, γράψομαι σε παρανόμων ἐπὶ τοῦ 'Ραδαμάνθους· *I will accuse you, before Rhadamanthus, of violated laws.*

of: as, ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός· *speaking of the beautiful boy.*

to, or into: as, τόν κεν ἄγοιμ' ἐπὶ νηός· *I will conduct him into the ship.*

THE DATIVE :

upon: as, ἐπὶ κρηπίδι ὁ τοῖχος ἕστηκε· *the wall stood upon its foundation.*

against: as, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· *to fight against the Trojans.*

at, or on: as, βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης· *they disembarked on the sea-shore.*

on account of: as, φθόνος λύπη ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς· *envy is chagrin on account of the prosperity of another.*

in the power of: as, ἐπὶ τοῖς δημόταις ἐστὶν· *it is in the people's power.*

at, or near to: as, ἡ ἐπὶ Λοκροῖς νῆσος· *the island near the Locri.*

in: as, μέτρον ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἄριστον· *moderation is best in all things.*

after: as, ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις παρείποντο· *they follow one after another.*

The ACCUSATIVE :

to : as, εἴτ' ἐπὶ δεξι' ἴωσι· *whether they go to the right.*

through, or upon : as, ἵμεν πολλὴν ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν· *to go upon the vast measureless earth.*

even to : as, νοσήσαντα ἐπὶ θάνατον· *sick even to death.*

amongst : as, εὐκλείη τ' ἀρετὴ τε εἶη ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους· *reputation and virtue should be amongst men.*

against : as, ἐπειρᾶτο τοῦς Ἀθηναίους τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς παραλύν· *he endeavoured to relax the wrath which the Athenians conceived against him.*

*duration** : as, ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας· *they were wasting the land for (or during) two days.*

In composition it signifies

in, or upon : as, ἐπιβάλλω· *I cast in or upon.*

against : as, ἐπανίσταμαι· *I rise against.*

after : as, ἐπιμηθεύομαι· *I consult too late.*

diminution : as, ἐπίλευκος· *somewhat white.*

It has other significations : as, ἐπιτιμάω, *I reprove* ; ἐπιτρέπω, *I permit*, &c.

* Ἐπ' ἐμὲ, *even to my age* ; ἐπὶ πατέρεσσι, *even to the memory of our fathers.*

7. Κατὰ

governs the GENITIVE and ACCUSATIVE.

The GENITIVE :

from : as, βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὄρεων· *but he descended from the Idaean mountains.*

against : as, λόγος κατὰ Μειδίου· *the oration against Meidias.*

of, or concerning : as, πολὺς ἔπαινος ἦν κατὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως· *there was much praise concerning our city.*

at, or to : as, κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν· *to aim the arrows at a mark.*

from, or out of : as, κατὰ πετράων βαλέειν· *to dislodge from the rock.*

under, or beneath : as, κατὰ γῆς ἀποπέμπω· *I send under (or beneath) the earth.*

through : as, διδάσκων καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας· *teaching through all Judæa.*

by, in swearing : as, ὁ Θεὸς ὤμοσε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ· *God hath sworn by himself.*

upon : as, κατέχευεν αὐτοῦ κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς· *he poured forth upon his head.*

The DATIVE, with the Poets * only :

from : as, κατὰ δέ σφι κελαινὸν αἷμ' ἀπελείβει· ἔραξε· *the black blood dropped from them upon the earth.*

within : as, κατὰ σφροῖσιν ἐέργνυ· *he inclosed within the hog-sty.*

* And with them seldom.

between, or amongst : as, *δασόμεσθα κατὰ σφίσι· we will divide amongst them.*

The ACCUSATIVE * :

according to, or like as : as, *κατ' εἰκόνα Θεοῦ ἐποίησεν αὐτόν· he made him according to the image of God.*

at, upon, or towards : as, *κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα· he was always looking upon them.*

at (a place) : as, *τὰ κατ' Ἀμβρακίαν οὕτως ἐγένετο· the transactions at Ambracia terminated thus.*

on account of : as, *οὐδ' αὖ, κατὰ πένιαν, κεκώλυται· neither, on the contrary, was he prevented on account of his poverty.*

through : as, *καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κηρύσσω· proclaiming through the whole city.*

about : as, *οἱ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν νόμοι· the laws about pre-eminence.*

in, or amongst : as, *κατὰ ῥωπήϊα πυκνὰ κείμεθα· we lay in the dense thicket.*

opposite to : as, *καίται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν· Cephallenia lies opposite to Acarnania.*

about : as, *κατὰ ἑννεακόσια ἔτη· about nine hundred years.*

according to : as, *κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν· according to the means.*

In composition it signifies

from, or downwards : as, *καταβάλλω· I cast down ; καταβαίνω· I descend.*

* Οἱ κατ' οἶκον, the family ; οἱ κατὰ γένος, kindred ; οἱ κατ' ἀγέρας, lawyers.

against : ας, κατάλαλος· *a gainsayer.*

increase : ας, καταφάγω· *I devour with avidity.*

8. Μετά

takes the GENITIVE, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE after it.

The GENITIVE * :

with : ας, μετ' ἄλλων λέξο ἑταίρων· *lie with other associates.*

towards : ας, ἐμεγάλυνεν ὁ Κύριος ἔλεος αὐτοῦ μετ' αὐτῆς· *the Lord magnified his mercy towards her.*

The DATIVE, generally with the Poets :

in : ας, στῇ δὲ, κέρας μετὰ χειρὶν ἔχων· *but he stood, holding the horn in his hands.*

amongst : ας, θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοις μάχισθαι· *he was swift to fight amongst the foremost.*

with : ας, ἄρθμὸν ἔθεντο μετὰ σφίσι· *they entered upon a treaty with them.*

The ACCUSATIVE :

after : ας, μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχία· *the succour after the war.*

into, with the acc. ας, ὃς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νί-
και βάλλει· *he who threw me into vain strifes and contentions.*

* Οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλῶς, *the companions of Achilles.*

*in, with the abl. as, ἃ μετὰ χειρὸς ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι
οἷός τε he could also explain those things which he
had in his hands.*

against: as, ἡ τι μετ' ἀθανάτους ἤλιτεν certainly he erred against the immortals.

to : as, ἐς στρατὸν ἔλθῃ, μετὰ Τρῳᾶς καὶ Ἀχαιοῦς go to the army, to the Trojans and the Greeks.

amongst: as, μεθ' ὁμήλικας ἔμμεν' ἄριστον *to be the best amongst his contemporaries.*

besides : ας, εἶσαι οἶοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετέασι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα· *you shall know what sort of princes there are amongst the Greeks, even besides Achilles.*

In composition it signifies

between : αὖ, μέτρημι *I intervene*; μετὰγγελος *a messenger between parties*.

over : as, μεταβαίνω *I pass over.*

with : as, μετέχω *I have with another.*

to : as, μετακαλέω. I invite.

change : ας, μεταγινώσκω. *I change my opinion.*

9. Παρά

is joined with the GENITIVE, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE.

With the GENITIVE * it signifies

from : as, παρὰ Κυρίου ἡ βοήθεια· assistance from the Lord.

* Οἱ παρὰ σοῦ, thy messengers; τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, the commands of Alcibiades.

with : as, *δαπάνησασα τὰ παρ' ἑαυτῆς πάντα* *expending all things that were with herself.*

With the DATIVE :

with : as, *παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστι·* *with men this is impossible.*

to : as, *ἵεναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει·* *to go to Tissaphernes.*

near : as, *παρ' ἀνέρι τῷδε δαμῆναι·* *to be subdued near this man.*

in the power of : as, *παρ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχει·* *he has in his power.*

With the ACCUSATIVE * :

to : as, *τὼ δ' αὖτις ἴτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν* *they both returned to the ships of the Greeks.*

near : as, *βῆ δ' ἀκίων παρὰ Σίνα·* *he went in silence near the shore.*

through : as, *παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον·* *through the whole life.*

beyond : as, *χώραν ἀπενείμει παρὰ τὸν Ἀνίηνα ποταμόν·* *he assigned land beyond the river Anio.*

on account of : as, *οἱ δὲ εὐέλπιδες εἰσὶ παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν·* *these are people of good expectation, on account of their experience.*

above : as, *οἱ παρὰ δύναμιν πρόθυμοι ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας·* *we who are the best deserving of the Greeks, above our strength.*

* By grammarians it is used for *from* ; as when they say the name *Δημοσθένης* is derived *παρὰ τὸ σθένος*, i. e. from the term *σθένος*.

before, or in comparison of: ας, παρ' ἑαυτὸν μηδένα ἐπιτή-
δειον ἡγεῖτο· *he thought no one fit before himself.*

contrary to: ας, παρὰ τὸν νόμον κρίνων· *judging contrary to
the law.*

during: ας, παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν· *during the voyage.*

in the power of: ας, τὸ παρ' ἡμᾶς· *what is in our power.*

below: ας, ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχύ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους· *you
have lowered him a little below the angels.*

*intermission of time**: ας, παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον· *every third
month.*

In composition it signifies

to: ας, παραλαμβάνω· *I take to, or assume.*

carelessly: ας, παρακούω· *I hear carelessly.*

together: ας, παραδυναστεύω· *I reign together.*

privily: ας, παρεμβάλλω· *I send in privily.*

rashly: ας, παρακινδυνεύω· *I adventure rashly.*

over, or by: ας, παρίρχομαι· *I go over*; παραπλέω· *I sail
by.*

comparison: ας, παράλληλα· *compared with each other.*

contrariety: ας, παράνομος· *acting contrary to law*; παραν-
θίω· *to cast its blossoms.*

diminution: ας, πάρεγγυς· *somewhat nearer.*

increase: ας, παραθαρσύνω· *I increase confidence.*

* 'Ο παρ' ἡμῶν πυρετός, a tertian ague.

10. *Περὶ*

governs the GENITIVE, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE.

The GENITIVE :

about, or on account of : as, *δῆριν ἔχον περὶ πιπτόντων* *they had a contention about the fallen.*

for : as, *περὶ πάτρης τεθνάμεν* *to die for one's country.*

for, or because of : as, *τυραννίδος περὶ κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν* *to act unjustly because of tyranny is most fair.*

around : as, *τετάνυστο περὶ σπείλους γλαφυροῖο ἡμερίς* *the vine was extended around the hollow cave.*

before, or beyond : as, *διζυγὸς περὶ πάντων ἔπλεο* *thou art miserable beyond all.*

The DATIVE :

about : as, *ἔνδυε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα* *he put (his) cloak about (his) breast.*

for, or concerning : as, *ἔδεισεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ* *he feared for the yellow (haired) Menelaus.*

from : as, *ὃν περὶ κῆρι φιλῶ* *whom I love from my heart.*

within, or among : as, *περὶ ῥοδέεσσιν ἑέρση τήκεται* *the dew melts among the roses.*

on : as, *πίπτοντα περὶ σφίσι* *falling on themselves.*

The ACCUSATIVE*:

around : as, τούτους ἀγαπᾷ, καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἔχει· *he loves these, and has them around him.*

about : as, περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναῦς· *about seventy ships.*

towards : as, ἡ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσέβεια· *piety towards the Gods.*

against : as, περὶ τοὺς σαυτοῦ γονίας κακοεργεῖν· *to act injuriously against your parents.*

In composition it signifies

about, around : as, περιβάλλω· *I throw around* ; περιπατίω· *I walk about.*

increase : as, περιτίω· *I much honour* ; περίλυπος, *very sad.*

excellence : as, περιγίγνομαι· *I excel* ; περίφρων· *wise.*

11. Ὑπὲρ

governs the GENITIVE and ACCUSATIVE.

The GENITIVE :

for : as, ὑπὲρ σοῦ λαλῶ· *I speak for thee.*

of, or concerning : as, ὑπὲρ πασῶν γράψαι οὐκ ἔγχωρεῖ· *there is not space to write of all.*

above : as, στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς· *it stood above his head.*

* Οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα, *Plato, or the Platonists* ; οἱ περὶ τὴν φύσιν, *physiologists* ; οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν, *poets* ; τὰ περὶ ἐμὴ, *my affairs.*

for the sake of : as, ὑπὲρ εὐδοξίας ἤθελον τοῖς δεινοῖς αὐτοῖς διδόναι· *they wished to expose themselves to dangers for the sake of glory.*

in comparison with : as, ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς τὰ κοινὰ φιλοτιμίας· *in comparison with the singular zeal for the republic.*

by, in conjuring : as, λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ Μακάρων· *I entreat by the Gods.*

THE ACCUSATIVE :

beyond, or over : as, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα πηδᾶς· *you over-leap the bounds.*

above : as, ὑπὲρ ἑξήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς· *born above sixty years.*

beyond, or contrary to : as, ὑπὲρ μόνον ἄλγε' ἔχουσι· *they suffer griefs beyond fate.*

IN COMPOSITION IT SIGNIFIES

for : as, ὑπερμάχομαι· *I fight for.*

past, or over : as, ὑπερθέω· *I run past*; ὑπερβαίνω· *I pass over.*

above : as, ὑπερέχω· *I am above others*; ὑπέρθυρον· *the lintel above the door.*

increase : as, ὑπερμαίνομαι· *I rage vehemently*; ὑπερασθενής· *very infirm.*

12. 'Τρο

is joined with a GENITIVE, DATIVE, and ACCUSATIVE.

With the GENITIVE:

- by*: as, τύπτομαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. *I am beaten by him.*
under: as, τρύβλιον ᾤχετο ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχων. *he departed, having the dish under his arm.*
by reason of: as, ὑπ' ἐνδείας, οὐκ ἔχω, ὅτι ἂν μοι χρήσωμαι. *by reason of poverty I know not what I can do.*
from, or out of: as, κύμα θοῇ ἐν νῇ πύσῃσι λάβρον ὑπάλνεφίων. *an impetuous wave out of the clouds dashed against the swift ship.*
by, or through: as, ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονεῖν ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται. *through him it is not even permitted us to be wise.*
on account of: as, ὑφ' ἧς δοκοῦσι κύνες ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν διοβλήτων σωμάτων. *on account of which (odour) the dogs appear to abstain from the carcasses stricken with lightning.*

With the DATIVE:

- under*: as, ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος. *an ape under a lion's skin.*
with: as, ὥς ὑπ' εὐκλείας θάνη. *that he may die with a fair reputation.*
by: as, ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμῆναι. *to be subdued by the Trojans.*
from: as, ἣ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίση τίει. *she who brought him forth from Anchises.*
by reason of: as, ἐκθανόντων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ καύματι. *they having died from (or by reason of) heat.*

for, or on account of: as, ὑπὸ τῇ ποιήσει ἐπηνεῖτο· *he was praised on account of his poetry.*

in: as, ἄλεια κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ· *when she concealed the goblets in her bosom.*

With the ACCUSATIVE:

beneath, or under: as, τὸν ὑπὲρ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆν χρυσόν· *the gold that is above and beneath the earth.*

towards, denoting time: as, ὑπὸ τὴν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου· *towards the end of the war.*

to: as, αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε· *the basest of mortals he came to Ilium.*

In composition it signifies

under: as, ὑποβάλλω· *I throw under.*

back: as, ὑποτροπή· *a return.*

diminution: as, ὑποδεῖδω· *I fear somewhat, or a little*;
ὑπέυδρος, *somewhat red.*

something secretly and fraudulently done: as, ὑπέρχομαι, *I undermine*; ὑπάρχομαι, *I am enticed by stratagem.*

It admits of other significations: as, ὑποκρίνομαι, *I feign, &c.*

OF THE ACCENTS.

A FEW GENERAL RULES.

I. If the ultimate syllable be long, the acute will fall on the penultimate: as, *μισανθρώπου*.

Exceptions.

Ionic cases in the first declension of simples: as, *Δι-
νείω*.

Attic cases*: as, *Μενέλεως*, *ὄτεω*, *ὄτεων*† and the compounds of *γέλως*: as, *φιλόγελως*.

II. If the ultimate syllable be short, the accent will fall on the antepenultimate: as, *φιλόστροφος*.

Exceptions.

Participles of the perfect passive‡: as, *δεδεγμένος*.

Verbals in *έος*: as, *οϊστέος*.

Diminutives in *ισκος*, *ιλος*, and *ιον* §: as, *νεανίσκος*, *ναυ-
τίλος*, *παιδίον*.

Certain nouns: as, *παρθένος*, *ὀλίγος*, *αἰγιαλός*, *ἀγαθός*.

* To this may be referred *ἀνώγειον*, *εὐγέως*, κ. τ. λ.

† Unless the Nom. be oxytoned: for then the penultimate is acute: as, *βραχίλειος*, *βασιλείας*.

‡ But if they be changed by any figure, they draw back the accent: as, *δέγμενος*. See Etym. Mag. at the word *ἀπαχήμενος*.

§ Some diminutives in *ιον* have an acute on their antepenultimate: as, *γνωμίδιον*, *πολίχνιον*.

Doric infinitives : as, *αἰδεν* for *αἰδεῖν*.

Ionic infinitives : as, *τραφέμεν* for *τραφεῖν*.

Poetics in *οφι* : as, *αὐτόφι*, *δακρυόφι*.

And words compounded with a noun derived from the perfect middle, if they be taken actively : as, *μητροκτόνος*, *a matricide* ; *προτοτόκος*, *she who is delivered of a first child* : but if passively, they follow the general rule : as, *μητρόκτονος*, *slain by a mother* ; *πρωτόκος*, *first-born*.

III. A syllable long by nature before a short final, and even before one long by position, if it have a tone, is circumflexed : as, *σῶμα*, *κῆρυξ*, *φοῖνιξ*.

IV. In a contraction of the acute and the grave it becomes circumflexed : as, *ποιέεις*, *ποιεῖς* :—of the grave and acute, it becomes acute : as, *ποιεῖτω*, *ποιείτω*.

Observation.

The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word, with regard to accents, are considered to be short : as, *μουσαι*, *ἀνθρωποι* except

In contracted syllables : as, *Λητοῖ*.

In the pronoun *οἱ*.

In optatives : as, *ποιήσαι*, *εἴποι*.

And in adverbs : as, *οἶκοι*, *at home* ; *οἷ*, *whither* ; *ποῖ*, *where*, &c.

Of Accents of Nouns.

In the first three declensions of simple nouns, if there be an acute on the last syllable, the genitive and dative cases are circumflexed in all numbers : as, *θεός*, *θεοῦ*, *θεῷ*, *θεῶν*, *θεοῖς*.

The acute is preserved in the remaining cases : as, *θεόν*, *θεοί*, *θεούς*.

Although the nominative singular be circumflexed, the nominative and accusative dual never are: as, ὁ νοῦς, dual τῷ νόῳ· τὸ ὄστον, τῷ ὄστω.

If there be an accent on the penultimate, it shall be preserved throughout: as, λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ.

Except μία, from εἷς, one, in the gen. μιᾶς, in the dat. μιᾷ, with its compounds: and ἄμφω and δύο, in the gen. and dat. ἀμφοῖν and δυοῖν.

Nouns compounded with the particles ἀ, εὐ, δὺς, and δι, generally draw back the accent: as, ἄγαμος, εὐπαις, δυσσεύρετος, δῖψυχος.

And with the prepositions ὑπὸ, ἀντὶ, σὺν, περὶ, and κατὰ: as, ὑπαυλος, ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος, περίεργος, κατάσκοπος, &c.

Or with nouns: as, φιλόσοφος.

The genitive plural of the first and second declensions is circumflexed on the last syllable, except in the genitives feminine of adjectives, which are derived from masculines of the third declension: as, μακάριος, μακαρίων.

With a few exceptions: as,

Ὁ χλοῦνης, *a rustic*; Gen. τῶν χλοῦνων.

Ὁ χρήστης, *a usurer*; — τῶν χρήστων.

In the Fifth Declension.

I. The acute on the last syllable of the nominative will be on the penultimate of the oblique cases: as, τριάς, τριάδος, τριάδι· except in γυναικὺς, γυναικί· οὐδενὸς,

οὐδενί· and μηδενός, μηδενί. But if the penultimate shall have been long by nature, it is circumflexed, as often as the ultimate syllable happens to be short or doubtful: as, σωτήρ, σωτήρος.

These nouns, δαήρ, ἀνὴρ, θυγάτηρ, πατήρ, εἰνάτηρ, σωτήρ, Δημήτηρ, draw back the accent in the vocative: as, ὦ δάερ, ἄνερ, θύγατερ, πάτερ, εἵνατερ, σῶτερ, Δήμητερ, and many nouns of the first declension of contracts: as, ὁ Ἀπολλοφάνης, ὦ Ἀπολλόφανε· ὁ συγγενής, ὦ σύγγενες.

II. In the nouns μήτηρ and θυγάτης, the acute falls on the penultimate in all the cases, the vocative singular excepted: as, μητέρος, μητέρι, μητέρα· θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατράσι, &c. unless they have suffered syncope; for then the accent is on the last syllable in the genitive and dative: as, μητρὸς, μητρί· θυγατρὸς, θυγατρί.

But in the nominative, accusative, and vocative of all numbers, after syncope, the accent is drawn back: as, θύγατρα, θύγατρε, &c. The accent is drawn back also in the Poet. dat. πόδεσσι.

III. Monosyllables of the fifth declension acute the last syllable in the genitive and dative singular, and dative plural: as, τῆς χειρὸς, τῇ χειρί, ταῖς χερσίν.

In the genitive plural, and in the genitive and dative dual, the last syllable is circumflexed: as, χειροῖν, χειρῶν.

In the accusative singular, in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual and plural, the penultimate is circumflexed, if it be long by nature: as, χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

Except monosyllabic participles: as, *θεῖς, δέντος, δέντι· ὦν, ὄντος, ὄντι* also the genitives *παίδων, Τρώων, πάντων, δάδων, δμῶων, θώων, ὥτων, φώτων* (*of lights*): for circumflexed monosyllables retain the tone in their first syllable.

So *πᾶσι* from *πᾶν* also the interrogative *τίς* has the tone on the first syllable through all the cases; but *τις* indefinite, and enclitic, has the tone always on the latter syllable, except where it is lost by reason of inclination.

Vocatives in *ευ* and *οι* are circumflexed: as, *ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὦ Αἰητοῖ, ὦ Γοργοῖ*.

IV. Substantives of the third and fourth declension of contracts have an accent on the last syllable: as, *Αἰ- τῶ, αἰδῶς, βασιλεὺς, Τυδεύς*.

Of the Accents of Pronouns.

The acute on the last syllable of the nominative will remain in the dative and accusative singular: as, *ἐγῶ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ*. In the genitive singular, and through the whole plural number, it is changed into the circumflex: as, *ἐμοῦ, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς*. In the whole of the dual it is drawn back: as, *σφῶϊ, νῶϊ, νῶϊν*.

The pronouns *οὗτος, αὐτός*, and *ἐκεῖνος*, follow the form of nouns.

After a paragoge of *γε*, the tone is drawn back: as, *ἐγωγε, ἡμοιγε*. After the Attic paragoge of *ι*, the last syllable is acuted: as, *οὐτοσί*.

Pronouns which have suffered paragoge and syncope, are acuted on the penultimate: as, *ἐμέθεν*.

And changed Ion. as, ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς.

In the dative plural ἡμῖν, the circumflex is sometimes changed into the acute: as, ἡμῖν and the ultimate made short.

Of the Accents of Verbs.

If the ultimate syllable be short, the accent will be on the antepenultimate: as, τύπτομαι.

If it be long, on the penultimate: as, τυπτέσθην.

Exceptions.

In the singular number of the second future active, the ultimate is circumflexed, whence in the other numbers the penultimate is circumflexed: as, τυπῆτον, τυποῦμεν, &c. Which also occurs in the middle voice, as often as the penultimate is long by nature before a short final: as, τυποῦμαι, τυπῆται.

The first future of the fifth conjugation is circumflexed on the ultimate: as, σπερῶ whence the penultimate is circumflexed in the middle voice: as, σπεροῦμαι.

And, Dor., all first futures are circumflexed: as, τυψῶ.

But when σ is added, Æol., the accent is drawn back: as, ὄρσω.

Participles of the second aorist active and of perfects, ending in ως and εις, have an accent on the ultimate syllable: as, τυπῶν, τετυφῶς, τετυκῶς, τυφθεῖς, τυπεῖς.

In the second future the ultimate is circumflexed: as, τυπῶν.

The acute, which was on the penultimate of participles masculine, will be on the penultimate of neuters also: as, *ποιέων, ποιέον*.

These three verbs, in the imperative, *ἔλθε, come; εὗρε, find; and εἰπὲ, say;* have an accent on the ultimate: in the imperative of the second aorist middle, the ultimate syllable is circumflexed: as, *πιθοῦ, τραποῦ*.

Monosyllables in the imperative, when in composition, acute the penultimate: as, *ἀπόδος*.

In the infinitives of both aorists passive the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *τυφθῆναι, τυπῆναι*.

The ultimate of the second aorist and second future active is circumflexed: as, *τυπεῖν*.

In the singular number of the subjunctive the ultimate is circumflexed: as, *τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυπῶ, τυπῆς*.

In the dual and plural the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *τυπῆτον, τυπῶμεν, &c.*

The infinitives of the first aorist active, of all preterperfects, of the second aorist middle, and of the present of verbs in *μι*, acute the penultimate: as, *ἀναγκάσαι, τετυφέναι, τετύφθαι, τετυπέναι, τυπέσθαι, τιθέναι*. Unless the penultimate be long by nature, for then the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *πεφιλῆσθαι, ἀκοῦσαι*.

In verbs contract, a syllable formed by contraction is circumflexed, unless some of the preceding rules forbid.

In the third person plural of the present tense of verbs in *μι* the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι, ἰστᾶσι, ζευγνῦσι* except *εἰσι*, from *εἰμι* *I am*.

Of the Accents of Prepositions.

All prepositions which admit an accent have it on the ultimate syllable, unless when they are set after their cases without any adjective following, for then the tone is drawn back : as, εἰρήνης περί, *concerning peace*.

Πέρι also, for περισσῶς, draws back the tone.

But the prepositions ἀνά and διὰ never draw back the tone, in order to distinguish them from the vocative ἄνα, of ἄναξ *a king* ; and the accusative Δία, from Δις *Jupiter*.

Of the Accents of Adverbs.

Adverbs which are derived from the genitives plural of adjectives retain the tone of their primitives : as, αἰσχροῶν, αἰσχροῶς· καλῶν, καλῶς· βραδέων, βραδέως, &c.

Adverbs inθεν, θι, σε, σι, retain the tone of the nouns from which they are derived : as, θεόθεν, from θεός· οὐρανόθι and οὐρανόσε, from οὐρανός· οἰκοθεν and οἰκοθι, from οἶκος, *home*.

Attic adverbs have the accent on the last syllable: as, νυνί, ἐνθαδί.

Of the Accents of Conjunctions.

The conjunction ἄρα, when it is interrogative, circumflexes the penultimate ; but if it be inferential, it acutes the same : as, ἄρα, *therefore*.

Ο, ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, εἷς, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, εἰ, ὥς, are written without an accent. But ὃ, ἦ, οἷ, αἷ, for οὗτος, αὗτη, οὗτοι, αὗται, and ὃ for τοῦτο, are written with an accent : and οὗ for οὗκ, when it terminates a sentence, or is a sentence of itself : and also ὡς, for οὕτως, or when it is set after its own substantive : as, οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς..

In declinable words, as often as the ultimate is rejected by apostrophe, the accent which was on the ultimate is thrown back upon the penultimate. In indeclinable words it is entirely lost: as, *τέρπν' ἔκλυτον ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆϊ*.

ENCLITIC WORDS*.

An Enclitic is a word which transfers its own peculiar accent to the last syllable of the preceding word, acuting the same; as, *ἤκουσά τινος*.

Words are enclitic in

I. The indefinite noun *τις*, and in all its cases; and *τοῦ, τῶ*, Att. for *τινός, τινί*. But the interrogative *τίς* is acuted on the first syllable.

II. The pronouns *μοῦ, μοι, μέ· σοῦ, σοι, σέ· οὗ, οἱ, ἐ· σφῶ, σφωέ, σφέ, σφίσι*.

And in all their variations occasioned by the different dialects: as, *μεῦ, σεῦ, νιν, μιν, &c.*

But after the conjunctions *ἐνεκα* or *οὐνεκα*, and some others, and the disjunctive *ἢ*, they seldom incline.

III. In the verbs *εἰμι* and *φημι*, in all the persons of the present indicative, except the second person singular and the Ionic *ἔασι* as, *ἀνθρώπος εἰμι τοῦτό ἐστι χείρονος κάλλιον· ἢ καλή, φασι, λαβέτω*.

IV. In the indefinite adverbs *ποτέ, ποθὲ, ποῦ, πῶς, πῶ, πῇ*, having an accent on the ultimate.

But if these be interrogative, they have an accent on the penultimate, and do not incline.

* Enclitic,—a particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. *Johnson*.

V. In the two copulative conjunctions *καί* and *τε*.

In the numberless expletives, *ῥα, γε, νυ, νυν, περ, τοι, &c.*

Enclitic words incline, i. e. transfer their accent to the preceding word, when that word has either

1. An acute on the antepenultimate: as, *ἀνθρώπος τις* or

2. A circumflex on the penultimate, the ultimate being short: as, *σῶμά τι* or

3. When a monosyllable has preceded, which has no particular accent of its own: as, *οὐ τι ἀπόβλητα*, in no wise despicable.

Or when a preceding enclitic word has lost its own accent: as, *ιατρῆαι γὰρ τινές εἰσι*.

Or when it has inclined its own accent: as, *σῆμά τινές φᾶσι*.

But enclitic words lose the accent when the preceding has either

1. An acute on the penultimate: as, *λόγος σου* or

2. A circumflex on the ultimate: as, *ὄρω σε* or

3. An acute on the ultimate: as, *ἀγαθόν τι*.

But they neither lose the accent, nor incline, when they begin a sentence: as, *σὲ τὸν σκυθρωπὸν, &c.*

The Verb 'Εστὶ.

I. 'Εστὶ has an acute on the first syllable when it is the beginning of a sentence, or is placed immediately after the adverbs *οὐκ, ὥς, καί, εἰ, ἀλλὰ*, and *τοῦτο* as, *ἔστι μὲν οὐκ ἔστι*.

II. It loses the accent after a word which is either acuted or circumflexed on the ultimate: as, *Ἑρμῆς ἐστι*.

III. It retains the tone on the ultimate, when the preceding word has an acute or is circumflexed on the penultimate, the ultimate of which is long by position : as, *ἀλγος ἐστὶ· φοῖνιξ ἐστὶ*, *it is a palm-tree*.

IV. It inclines the accent if the preceding word be circumflexed on the penultimate, the ultimate being short : as, *φαῦλός ἐστι*. Or if there be an acute on the antepenultimate : as, *ἀνθρώπος ἐστι*.

The compounds of εἶμι throw back the accent : as, *πάρειμι, πάρεστι, πάρεσμεν, &c.*

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

I. Prothesis prefixes a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word : as, *τεταγών*, for *ταγών*, from *τάζω*, *I extend* ; *σμικρὸς*, *small*, for *μικρὸς*.

II. Aphæresis takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word : as, *ἑστῆ*, for *ἰοστῆ*, *a feast*.

III. Syncope takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word : as, *ἔγεντο*, for *ἐγένετο*, *he was born*.

IV. Epenthesis inserts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word : as, *ἔλλαβε*, for *ἔλαβε*, *he took* ; *ὁπότερος*, for *ὁπότερος*, *whether of the two*.

V. Apocope cuts off a letter or syllable from the end of a word : as, *δῶ*, for *δῶμα*, *a house* ; *Ποσειδῶ*, for *Ποσειδῶνα*, *Neptune* ; *βέλ*, for *βέλιαροι*.

VI. Paragoge occurs when an addition is made to the last syllable : as, *ἦσθα*, for *ἦς* ; *ἐτύπτεσκε*, for *ἐτυπτε*, *he was striking*.

VII. Metaplasmus is a change of the last syllable in the same case: as, κλαδί, for κλάδω, *for a branch*.

But a metaplasmus of gender is a change in the word by poetic licence.

VIII. Antithesis (which is sometimes called ἀντίστοιχον) is the change of a letter: as, πόρσω, for πόρρω, *afar off*; θάλαττα, for θάλασσα, *the sea*.

IX. Metathesis is a transposed arrangement of the letters (or syllables); as,

ῥέξω, for ῥέξω, *I will make or do*;

ἔπραθον, for ἔπαρθον, from πέρθω, *I lay waste*;

ἴδρακον, for ἴδαρκον, from δέσκα, *I see*;

καρτερός, for κρατερός, *brave*;

κάστος, for κράτος, *strength*.

X. Synalœpha is the elision of one vowel before another in different words: as,

τάμᾱ, for τὰ ἐμᾱ, *mine*;

τοῦνομα, for τὸ ὄνομα, *the name*;

δοιμάτιον, for τὸ ἱμάτιον, *the vestment*;

ὦ 'ταν, for ὦ ἔταν, *O friend or friends*.

XI. Anadiplosis (i. e. reduplication) is the repetition of the first or second syllables: as, κικάμωσι, for κάμωσι· ἀταρτηρός, for ἀτηρός· ἐτήτυμον, for ἔτυμον.

P R O S O D Y.

WHAT is meant by a Foot, what by Time, a Syllable, Scanning, is here passed by, as if already learned from the Latin prosody. Let the student merely remember that ε, ο, are short; η, ω, and all diphthongs, long by nature; and α, ι, υ, doubtful.

To Scansion belong, with the Greeks, Apostrophe, Synecphónesis, Diæresis, and Cæsure.

1. Apostrophe takes place when α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι, are elided, the following word beginning with a vowel or diphthong. But the Greeks omit or observe this, according to the nature of the verse: as,

Ἦ γύναι, ἥ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτὲς ἔειπες·

O woman, certainly thou hast spoken this word truly.

Often even before consonants, vowels and diphthongs are elided: as,

Παρ' μὲν οἱ ἄρια κεῖται, ὅσα δρυὸς ἄκρα φέρονται·

Fruits are supplied to him, such as the trees produce in season.

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is elided: as,

Ἦ γὰρ, *O good sir.*

Ἦ ναξ, *O king.*

Ἦ ἄνθρωπε, *O man.*

For ᾧ ἀγαθῇ, ᾧ ἀναξ, ᾧ ἄνθρωπε.

- II. Συνίξεις { Synecphonesis * is a contraction of two
 σύζυξις { syllables into one : as,

Χρυστὴν ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ ἐλόσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς·
With his golden sceptre, and supplicated all the
Greeks. (Hom.)

- III. Diæresis is a division of one syllable into two : as,
Παῖς, for παῖς· εὖφρων, for εὐφρων, benevolent.

IV. Cæsura takes place when, after a complete foot, a short syllable at the end of a word is made long : and this happens with the Greeks after the first, second, third, fourth, and even fifth foot.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of doubtful vowels is known in ten ways:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. By position. | 6. By derivation. |
| 2. By one vowel before
another. | 7. By composition. |
| 3. By accent. | 8. By increase. |
| 4. By contraction. | 9. By rule. |
| 5. By dialect. | 10. By example or authority. |

* Or Synæresis : as, *τελχεῖ, τελχεῖς* ;—Crasis, *τελχεα, τελχη*.

I. *Position.*

A short vowel before two consonants, or a double letter, in the same or in different words, is long by position.

Σ however is sometimes elided, no position taking place: as in *Arat.*

Ἦρῃ ἐσπερίῃ κρώζει πολύφωνο[ς] κορώνῃ.
The noisy rook croaks in the evening hour.

And sometimes with the Latins: as Cicero on *Arat.*

Delphinus jacet haud nimio lustratu[s] nitore.

A short vowel before a mute, a liquid following, is rendered common.

II. *One Vowel before another.*

Long vowels and diphthongs can be made short at pleasure, provided only the following word begin with a vowel or diphthong.

A short vowel before a long one, or before a diphthong, is made short, unless it be long by poetic licence.

III. *Accent.*

The last syllable is short when the penultimate is circumflexed: as, *μοῦσα*.

When a penultimate, long by nature, has an acute accent, the doubtful vowel, which is in the ultimate, is made long: as, ἡ ὥρα, *an hour*.

When the masculine has an accent on the antepenultimate in ρος, or ος pure, its feminine is long in the ultimate: as, ἅγιος, ἁγία.

Every circumflexed syllable is long by nature: as, πῦρ, *fire*.

IV. *Contraction.*

Every syllable formed by contraction is long: as, ἐβόαε, ἐβόα.

V. *Dialect.*

- A { Doric, formed from η, is long: as, τομὰ, for τομή, *a section*.
 Æolic, is short: as, νύμφα, for νύμφη.
 Ionic, is short in the penultimate of the perfect and in the third person plural passive: as, γέγαα, for γέγηκα and τετύφαται, for τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

But α Ion. interposed in verbs in άω, a long syllable preceding, is made long: as also in third persons Ion. of verbs in μι: as, τιθέασι.

VI. *Derivation.*

Derivatives are generally allowed the same quantity as their primitives; as,

Νικάω, *I conquer*;

Νίκη, *victory*;

Ὁ νικητής, *the conqueror*.

VII. *Composition.*

Compounds generally follow the quantity of their simples : as,

Ἡ τιμή, honor ;

Ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀτιμος, void of honor.

Α, the privative particle, is short in composition : as,

Ἀτιμος, void of honor.

Ἀκλεής, inglorious.

But on account of two short syllables following, it is often made long : as,

Δαΐε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε, καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ.

He kindled an incessant flame from his helmet and from his shield.—Hom.

Also the particles *δα, ζα, ἄρι, ἔρι, βρι, δδς*, found in composition, are made short.

VIII. *Increase of Nouns.*

Α, the increase of the fifth declension, is short in

1. Neuters in *α, ας, αρ* as,

Σῶμα, the body.

Κρέας, flesh.

Νέκταρ, nectar.

2. Feminines and masculines in *ας* as,

Ἡ Παλλὰς, Pallas.

Ὁ μέλας, black.

3. Nouns in ψ· as,

*Λραψ, —βος: and in many in ξ· as,
 Κόλαξ, —κος, *a flatterer*.

4. Masculines and feminines in αρ and λς· as,

*Ο μάχαρ, *happy*.

*Η ἀλς, *the sea*.

Εκcept ψαδς, ψαρόδς, *a starling*.

The genitive in ανος is long, which is plain from the accent: as,

Τιτάν, τιτᾶνος: except τάλανος and μέλανος.

The penultimate of datives plural, in nouns which suffer syncope, is short: as,

Πατράσι, ἀνδράσι, μητράσι.

Ι, the increase, is short in

1. Nouns of the neuter gender: as,

Τὸ μέλι, μέλιτος, *honey*.

2. Feminine and masculine barytons in ιος, ιδος, and ιτος· as,

*Ερις, ἔριδος, *strife*.

3. Feminines and masculines which have two terminations in the nominative: as,

Δελφίς and δελφὶν, δελφίνος· ἀκτίς and ἀκτὶν, ἀκτίνος.

4. Monosyllables: as,

*Ο or ἡ θιν, θινός, *the shore*.

*Η ριν, *the nose*.

*Η ἰν or ἱς, *a fibre*.

*Ο λῖς or λῖν, Gen. λῖος, *a lion*.

Λίς, λιτός, *fine linen*.

Likewise ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *a bird*, the penultimate being long; and εὐκνήμιδες, everywhere with Homer: but Δις, Διὸς, *Jupiter*, is made short.

I, the increase of nouns in ιξ and ιψ, is short in many words: as,

Ἡ θρίξ, τριχὸς, *the hair*.

Ἡ χέρνιψ, χέρνιθος, *a wash-hand vessel*.

Τ, the increase, is short in

1. Nouns monosyllable in υς as,

Ὁ μῦς, μυὸς, *a mouse*.

2. Neuters in υ as,

Τὸ γόνυ, γόνυος, *the knee*.

3. Paroxytons, oxytons, and circumflexed words in υς and υρ as,

Ὁ νέκυς, νέκυος, *a dead person*.

Ὁ μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, *a witness*.

Nouns in υν, which also end in υς, are made long: as, Φόρκυς and Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος, *Phorcys*.

Nouns in ξ and ψ generally have a short increase: as,

Ὁνυξ, ὄνυχος, *the nail*.

Χάλυψ, χάλυθος, *steel*.

Except γρύψ, γρυπὸς, *a griffin*; γύψ, γυπὸς, *a vulture*.

Quantity of Verbs.

An immutable vowel will have the same quantity in the imperfect, both in the active and passive, of all moods, and even in the participles, which it has in the present: as,

Κρίνω, *I condemn*, κρίνον, κρίνομαι, κρίνόμην, κρίνόμενος where the syllable κρι is long.

Verbs in *ύνω* make long the penultimate in the present and imperfect: as,

Μολύνω, I contaminate.

Verbs in *άνω* shorten the penultimate, except *ιάνω* and *κιχάνω*.

Verbs in *ύω* and *ίω* are, in a manner, common in the penultimate.

The Quantity in the Futures and Aorists.

The quantity of the futures and aorists is sufficiently plain from the formation of verbs: yet some remark, that the first aorist in the third and fourth conjugations has the penultimate *α*, *ι*, or *υ*, short, when they are short in the future.

They observe the same of verbs in *άω*, unless *ρ* or a vowel precedes *α*, for then *α* will be long.

The Quantity in the Perfects.

If a doubtful vowel be short in the future, or in the first aorist, it is also short in the preterperfect active and passive, and in the aorist and first future passive, through all the moods; as,

Γελάω, γελάσω, γεγέλακα, I laugh.

The third person plural of the perfect in *ασι* is always long: as, *Μίμ.*

Οὐκ ἀγαθόν· Κῆρες δὲ παρεστήκασι μέλαιναι . . .

It is not good: but the dark destinies attend us.

The feminine participle of the first aorist in *ασα* is long.

The Quantity of Verbs in μι

The proper reduplication of verbs in μι, unless position prevents, is short.

Α, of the second conjugation, is short everywhere beyond the third person of the present indicative, the subjunctive, and the participles of the active voice.

Τ, of the fourth conjugation, in the singular of the active voice, is made long. In the dual and plural, the third person plural excepted, and through all the passive and middle voices, it is made short.

In the imperative singular υ is made short in polysyllables: as,

Κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμείο· now also hear me. (Hom.)

In dissyllables it is made long: as,

Κλῦθί μεν, Ἀργυρότοξε· hear me, O Apollo. (Hom.)

IX. Rule.

Of the first and middle syllables of Nouns.

A doubtful vowel before another, whether short or long, is not necessarily short, as amongst the Latins.

A in the superlative is always short: as, σοφώτατος.

Nouns in ια, acutitons, which have the ultimate long, make short the penultimate: as, σοφία.

Except ἀνία, sadness; κονία, dust; καλλία, a nest; ὀρμία, a fishing-line; ἀργία, sloth; στία, a pebble; which often make it long.

I is short in

1. Diminutives in *ιον* as, *κοράσιον*, *a very little child*.
2. Comparatives of the neuter gender with the Ionians: as, *ἡδιον*, *sweeter*.

But with the Attics it is made long: as,

Ἐὺν ἀνδράσιν κάλλιον, ἢ κενῆς, κρατεῖν

It is a more noble thing to govern the earth full of men than empty. (Soph. Œdip. Tyr. 55.)

3. Many adjectives in *ιος*: as, *ἄξιος*, *worthy*.
4. Many nouns in *ος*: as, *βίος*, *βίотος*, *life*.
5. Adjectives possessive and material in *ινος*: as, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *human*; *λίθινος*, *stony*.
6. Also in those which signify time: as, *εἰαρινὸς*, *vernal*; *θερινὸς*, *belonging to summer*.

But it is made long Ion.: as,

Ἡματ' ὀπωρινῷ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ Ζεὺς.——

In the autumnal season, when Jupiter pours forth the most violent rain. (Il. π. 385.)

T in pronouns is made long: as, *ὤμεῖς*, *ὤμαῖν*, *ὤμῖν*, *ὤμας*.

In polysyllable nouns in *ύνη* and *ύτης*, *υ* is made short: as,

Γηθυσύνη, *joy*.

Βραδύτης, *slowness*.

Γλυκύτης, *sweetness*.

X. *Example, or Authority.*

The last manner of ascertaining the quantity of a syllable is Example or Authority; and this same is the best, most certain, and easiest; which method the perusal of the Poets, much more readily than a multitude of rules, will supply.

Of ultimate syllables.

Terminations in *a* are made short: as,

Ἡ τράπεζα, *a table.*

Also μαῖα, μοῖρα, τύψασα, τέτυφα, ἴνα.

The following are made long:

I. Nouns, 1. in *εα* as, θία, *a spectacle.*

2. in *δα* and *θα*, and generally in *ρα*.

3. in *εια*, from verbs in *εὖω* as, προφητεία.

4. in *ια* except Δία, μία, πότνια.

II. Polysyllables in *αια* as, Σελήνηα, *the moon.*

III. Nouns in *ρα*, not preceded by a diphthong: as, χαρά, *joy.*

IV. Feminine articles of the dual number: as, τά.

V. The vocative of nouns in *ας*, of the first declension: as, ὦ Αἰνεία.

VI. The dual of the first and second declension.

VII. Poetic vocatives: as, ὦ Πολυδάμα.

VIII. A Dor. in the genitive; as, τοῦ Αἰνεία, for Αἰνείου, and wherever it is put for η.

Terminations in *αν* are made short: as,

Τράπεζαν, ἔτυψαν, μέλαν.

K

Except, 1. *πᾶν*, unless in composition: masculine nouns in *αν*, as *Τιτάν*: and adverbs, as *πέραν*, *beyond*; *λίαν*, *very*.

2. *Αν* of the first declension, as *Λιναίαν*: and of the second declension, if it has an acute on the penultimate, as *φιλίαν* and *αν* for *ων*, as *νυμφᾶν*.

Terminations in *αε* are made short: as,

Νέκταε, ὄναε, αὐτὰε (*but*), *ἄφαε*.

The monosyllables *καρ*, *ψαρ*, are made long.

Terminations in *ας* are made long: as,

Λιναίας, τὰς, μούσας, ὁ Αἴας, τέψας.

Except, 1. Sometimes accusatives plural, which, Dor., are read short: as,

Ἡ καλὰς ἄμμι ποῶν ἐλελήθει βῶκος αἰοιδάς.

We were ignorant truly what beautiful verses the shepherd could compose. (Theoc. Idyl. 10, 38.)

2. Feminines in *ας*: as, *λαμπάς*.

3. Masculines: as, *ὁ μέλας, μέγας*.

4. Neuters: as, *τὸ σέλας*.

5. Adverbs: as, *ἐκὰς, ἀτρεμάς*.

6. Accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simples: as, *τιτᾶνας*.

7. Likewise second persons singular of the First Aorist active, and of the Perfect: as, *ἔτυψας, τέτυπας*.

Terminations in *ι* are short: as,

Μέλι, ὄτι, βίηφι.

The following are made long:—

1. Adverbs and pronouns increased by paragoge: as, *νυνι, οὐτοσί*.

2. Likewise formed, Att., from ϵ or α as, ἰδὲ for ἰδέ-
ταυτ) for ταυτά.

3. Also κρῖ and names of letters as, ξί, τι.

Terminations in ι are made short: as,

Πάλιν, ἔριν, μιν, νιν, τιν, τειν and syllables to which
 ν is added: as, τύπτουσιν, ἔστιν.

Πρὶν is common: as,

Τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἔλθειν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν.

*Formerly in time of peace, before the sons of the
Greeks had arrived.* (Il. χ. 156.)

Nouns of two terminations, as ρῖν, λῖν, δελφῖν, ἀκρῖν, are
made long.

Terminations in ι are made short: as,

Πόλις, ἔρις, ἔριδος, τυραννὶς, τυραννίδος, τίς, θίς, τρίς.

with adverbs of the same kind.

Those are made long, whose augment is long; such
as, ρίς, δελφίς, ὄρνις, κημήϊς, σφραγίς, and κληίς.

Terminations in υ are made short: as,

Σὺ, δάκρυ, γλυκύ.

The following are made long:—

1. The fictitious adverbs and γεῦ.

2. Names of letters: as, μῦ, νῦ.

3. Third persons singular of the fourth conjugation
in μι, in the Imperfect and Second Aorist: as, ἔδου, ἔφου.

Terminations in $\upsilon\upsilon$ are made short: as,

Πολύν, βραδύν, σὺν, τείνυν, conjunctions.

The following are made long:—

1. Those which are circumflexed: as, νῦν, ποῦ, μῦν, &c.

2. Dicatalectics, which have two terminations in the nominative: as, *φόρυς* and *φόρυον*.

3. Also those which have the nominative in *υς* long: as, *ἰλὺς*, *slime*; *ἰχθὺς*, *a fish*.

4. First persons of the Imperfect of verbs in *μι*: as, *ἐξέγγυον*.

Terminations in *υρ* are long: as,

‘Ο *ψίθυρ*, *a buzz*; τὸ *πῦρ*, *the fire*; which nevertheless is short in the oblique cases.

Terminations in *υς* are made short: as,

Βαθὺς, *deep*; *βαρὺς*, *heavy*; *κόρυς*, *a helmet*.

The following are made long:—

1. *Κώμυς* (*κώμυθος*), *a little bundle*; *ἄρυς*, *ἀχλύς* and monosyllables; as, *μῦς*.

2. Participles in *υς*: as, *ζευγνύς*.

3. Those which are declined in *ος* pure: as, *ἰλὺς*. But in *ἰχθὺς*, *υ* is doubtful.

POETIC LICENCE.

These are the rules most deserving of notice, concerning the quantity of syllables: but the licence taken by the Poets is in a manner infinite; they sometimes make long vowels short, or make short ones long, according to the necessity of the metre: or they lengthen and shorten a doubtful vowel in the same word, and in the same verse: as,

**Ἀρες*, **Ἀρῆς*, *βροτολοιγὲ*, *μιαϊφόνε*, *τειχεσιπλῆτα*·

Mars, *Mars*, *homicide*, *gore-tainted*, *overturner of cities*.

POETIC FIGURES.

1. Systole (i. e. a contraction or abbreviation) occurs when a long syllable is shortened: as,

Ἴν' ἐγείρομεν δ' ἐξὺν Ἀρῆα·

That we may excite brisk Mars (a sharp contest).

2. Ectasis (i. e. an extension or diastole), which lengthens a short syllable: as,

Δὸς, μὴ Ὀδυσσῆα πολίπορθον οἴκαδ' ἰκέσθαι·

Grant that Ulysses, the destroyer of cities, may never return home.

3. Synecphonesis, which has been treated of before under Scansion.

4. Catalexis (i. e. termination), in which a terminating syllable is required to the accurate completion of the metre. This, as well as the two following, is used in Iambics and Trochaics: as,

Μάρτυρες, σοφώτατοι. (Pindar.)

The wisest witnesses.

5. Brachycatalexis, in which the two final syllables (that is, an entire foot) are required: as,

Ζεῦ, τεαὶ γὰρ ὦραι. (Pindar.)

6. Hypercatalexis (i. e. a superabundant termination), in which there is a superfluous syllable beyond the exact quantity: as,

Ἐν ἀμέρᾳ φαινὸν ἄστρον.

7. Enallage, where one foot is put for another; as when a spondee is put in the fifth place: verses of this sort are called spondaic.

Ἀμρότερον, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής.

8. Dialysis (i. e. a dissolution), in which a final word is so separated, that one part is in the preceding verse, and the other in the commencement of the following: as,

Οὐδ' ἀπίθησε νῖν, ἀλ-

λ' ἤρως, ἐπ' ἀκταῖσι Δωρῶν.

TABLES OF THE DIALECTS.

THERE are four Dialects, or chief forms of Speaking, estimated by the number of principal nations amongst the Greeks, which differed in some respects from the common tongue. These are, the Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic; besides which the Poets have adopted dialects and idioms of their own in certain words. All which, as far as regards the terminations of the parts of speech, are subjoined in the following tables.

But in the rest, since the variety is so great that it cannot be comprehended within rules, let it suffice to present briefly the more remarkable properties of each.

I. The Attics change

σ into ξ· as, ξὺν for σύν.

σσ into ττ· as, θαλάττα for θαλάσσα.

σ into ς· as, ἄρρην for ἄρσιν, *a man*.

η into ει· as, τύπτει for τύπη.

And they chiefly delight in contractions.

II. The Ionians put

η for α· as, φιλή for φιλία, *friendship*.

ε for α· as, γελέω for γελάω, *I laugh*.

and contrariwise, α for ε· as, τάνω for τέμνω, *I cut*.

And they delight not in contractions, but in all kinds of resolutions.

In consonants, κ for π· as, κως for πῶς.

Tenues for aspirates : as, ἀπαιροῦμαι for ἀφαιροῦμαι.

They abstain from contractions altogether, they resolve diphthongs, and take away the aspirate: as,

**Ἥλιος* for *ἥλιος*, *the sun*.

III. The Dorians use

for η· as, *φάμα* for *φήμη*, *fame*.
 for ε· as, *πιάζω* for *πιέζω*, *I press*.
 γα for γε· as, *ἔγωγά* for *ἔγωγε*.
 α { for ω· as, *μουσαῖν* for *μουσαῖν*, *of the Muses*.
 πρᾶτος for *πρῶτος*, *first*.
 for ει· as, *κλεῖδας* for *κλειῖδας*, *keys*.

η for α· as, *ζῆν* for *ζᾶν* and for ει· as, *κοσμήν* for *κοσμεῖν*.

ω for ου· as, *μῶσα* for *μουσα*, *a song*; *ᾧνεκα* for *οὔνεκα*, *wherefore*.

αι for ει· as, *αἶθε* for *εἴθε*, *would that*.

ευ for ου· as, *ἀλεῦμαι* for *ἀλουμαι*, *I will leap*.

οι for ου· as, *τύπτουσα* for *τύπτουσα*.

ο for ου· as, *λύκος* for *λύκους*.

Of the consonants,

σδ for ζ· as, *συρίσδω* for *συρίζω*.

σ for θ· as, *σεῶς* for *θεός*.

κ for τ· as, *πόκα*, *ῥκα*, for *πότε* and *ῥτε*, *sometimes*.

And on the other hand, τ for κ· as, *τῆνος* for *κῆνος*, *he*.

IV. The Æolians use

ω for ο· as, *κῶρος* for *κόρος*, *a boy*: and contrariwise, ο for ω· as, *ἔρος* for *ἔρω*, *love*.

ε for α· as, *δέρσος* for *δάρσος*, *audacity*.

αις for ας· as, *καλαῖς* for *καλὰς*, *good (fem.)*.

Of the consonants, ππ for μμ· as, *ὄππατα* for *ὄμματα*, *eyes*.

And β before ς· as, *βράκος* for *ράκος*, *a rag*.

The Æolians draw back the accent to the first syllables: as, *πάλος* for *παλάς*.

They reject the aspirate also: as, *ἥλιος* for *ἥλιος*.

And instead of *ι*, they double the following consonant; as, *σπέρρα* for *σπείρα*, *χέρρες* for *χεῖρες*.

The Poets not only adopt a peculiar dialect in certain words, but even mix up the dialects themselves. Homer, with the Ionic, which he chiefly uses, mixes the others, the Doric excepted. Pindar is Doric, but he also introduces other dialects: Aristophanes Attic, as also Euripides, Sophocles, and Æschylus, in the chorusses and songs; oftentimes they are Doric.

Variety of Dialects in Terminations.

PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

Masculine.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D. A.
Com. ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τόν.	τῶ,	τοῖν, τά.	οἱ,	τῶν,	τοῖς, τοὺς.
	τοῖο I.				τοῖν I.	τοὶ D.	τοῖσι I. A.	
	τῷ } D.						τῷς } D.	
	τεῦ }						τός }	
	τίω P.						τοῖσδεσι } P.	
							τοῖσδεσσι }	

Feminine.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D. A.
Com. ἡ,	τῆς,	τῇ,	τήν.	τὰ,	ταῖν, τά.	αἱ,	τῶν,	ταῖς, τάς.
	αἱ,	ταῆς,	ταῇ, τὰν D.			ταί,	τῶν D.	
						τάων Æ.		
						τῆς & τῇσι I.A.		

Neuter.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D. A.
Com. τὸ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τό.	τῶ,	τοῖν, τῶ.	τὰ,	τῶν,	τοῖς, τά.
	τοῖο I.				τοῖν I.		τάων Æ.	
	τῷ } D.							
	τεῦ }						τοῖσι I.A.	
	τίω P.							

SUBJUNCTIVE ARTICLE.

Masculine.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Com. ὄς,	οὖς,	ὦς,	ὄν.	ὦ,	ὄν.	οἱ,	ὧν,	αἰς,	οὖς.
ἰ P. ὄρον,		ὄρον A.				ὄρων,	ὄροις I.		
	ὄρον D.	ὄροις P.				ὄρων Att.			
	ὄρις I.								
	ὄρις Æ.								
	τόν,	τόν,	τόν I.D.						

Feminine.

Sing.				Dual.		Plur.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Com. ἡ,	ἥς,	ῆ,	ῆν.	ἡ,	αἶν.	αἱ,	ῶν,	αἶς,	ᾶς.
	τῆς,	τῆ,	τῆν I.					ῆς I.	
	ᾶ,	τᾶς,	τᾶν D.						

FIRST DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing.					Dual.		Plur.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NAV.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A. V.
Com. { ας,		α,	αν,	α.			αι,	ῶν,	αις,	ας, αι.
	ου,				α,	αιν.				
	ης,		η,	ην, η.						
	ης,	ίω,	η,	ην & ια.			ίαν,	ης & ησι,	ιας I.	
	ας,	α,	α,	αν.			ᾶν D.	αἰσι A.	αἶς Æ.	
	α,	αα Æ.					ᾶν Æ.			

α by Crasis from αν P.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Sing.					Dual.		Plur.				
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NAV.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com. { α,			ας,	α.			αι,	ῶν,	αις,	ας,	αι.
	ης,	η,			α,	αιν.					
	ης,		ης,	η.							
	ης,	ίω,	η,	ην & ια.			ίαν,	ης & ησι I. A.			
	ας,	α,	α,	αν.			ᾶν D.	αἰσι D.			
	α,	αα Æ.					ᾶν Æ.				

THIRD DECLENSION.

	Sing.					Dual.		Plur.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NAV.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ος,				ε.			οι,			οις,	οι.
		ου,	φ,	ον,		ω,	οιν.		ων,	οϊς,		
	ον,				ον.			α,			α,	α.
		οιο I.				οϊν I.		αων P.	οιοι I.	A.		
		ω D.									ως et	ος D.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

	Sing.					Dual.		Plur.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NAV.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ως,				ως.			ω,			ως,	ω.
		ω,	φ,	ων,		ω,	φιν.		ων,	φς,		
	ων,				ων.			ω,			ω,	ω.
		ωο, φο	P.									
		ω D.										

FIFTH DECLENSION.

	Sing.					Dual.		Plur.				
	N. & V.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NAV.	GD.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	α, ι, υ,							εις,	ων,	σι,	ας,	εις.
	ω, γ, ρ, ος, ι, α.					ε,	οϊν.	α,		ξι,	α,	α.
	σ, ξ, ψ,				ν.					ψι.		
												ισσι & ισι P.

FIRST DECLENSION OF CONTRACTS.

	Sing.					Dual.		Plur.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NA:	GD. V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
Com.	ης,	εος,	ει,	εα,	ες.	εε,	εοιν, εε.	εις,	ων,	εσι,	εας,	εις.
	ης,			η,	ης.			εις,	ων,		εις,	εις.
		ους,	ει,			η,	οϊν, η.	εα,			εα,	εα.
	ος,			ος,	ος.			η,			η,	η.
		εως {	Æ. ην A.								ας A.	
		D.	ης								ισσι I. P.	
			εις				A.					

FIFTH DECLENSION.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	NA.	GD.	V.	N. G. D. AV.
Com.	ας, ατες,	ατι, ας,	ας,	ατε,	άτον,	ατε,	ατα,	άτων,	μισι, ατα.
Sync.	ας,	αι,		αι,	άοιν,	αι.	αα,	άων,	αα.
Cras.	ας,	α,		α,	ών,	α.	α,	ών,	α.

DIALECTS OF PRONOUNS.

'Εγώ.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἐγώ,	{ ἐμοῦ, μοῦ,	{ ἐμοί, μοί, ἑμοίγες.	{ ἐμέ. μέ.
Att.	ἔγωγε,			
Dor.	{ ἐγώνη, ἐγών,			
Æol.	ἔγωνγα,	ἐμεῦ,	ἐμὲν and	
Ion.	ἐγών,	ἐμεῦ.	ἐμῖνε.	
		ἐμοῖο.		
		ἐμέο.		
		ἐμοῦθεν.		
		ἐμέοθεν, Parag.		
		ἐμέθεν, Sync.		
Poet.	ἐγώ,	ἐμεῖο.		
Boeot.	{ ἰώ, ἰώγα, ἰώνγα, ἰών.			

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	νῶ,	νῶν.
Dor.	ἄμμε.	
Æol.	ἄμμε.	
Poet.	νῶϊ,	νῶϊν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,	ἡμᾶς.
Dor.	{ ἄμμες, ἄμμες,	{ ἁμῶν, ἁμέων,	ἁμῖν,	ἁμᾶς.
Æol.	ἄμμες,	{ ἁμμων, ἁμμέων,	{ ἁμμιν, ἁμμι,	{ ἄμμε, ἄμμας.
Ion.	ἡμέες,	ἡμέων,		ἡμέας.
Poet.		ἡμέων,	ἡμῖν.	

Σύ.

Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σὺ,	σοῦ,	σοι,	σέ.
Dor.	{ τὺ, τύγα, τύνη,	{ σεῦ, τεῦ, τοῦ, τσοῖο,	τοῖ,	{ τὲ and τύ.
Æol.		{ σεῦ, τεῦ.		
Ion.	σύγο,	{ σοῖο, σέο.		

	Gen.	Dat.
Poet.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\epsilon\iota\omicron \text{ and } \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\omega, \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu, \text{ Parag.} \\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu, \text{ Sync.} \\ \sigma\epsilon\theta\lambda\epsilon\nu. \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\eta}\nu, \\ \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu \text{ and } \tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha. \end{array} \right.$

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	σφῶ,	σφῶν.
Dor.	ὑμμε,	ὑμμι.
Æol.	ὑμμε,	ὑμμι.
Poet.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\phi\acute{\omega}\iota, \\ \sigma\phi\acute{\omega}, \end{array} \right.$	σφῶϊν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com..	ὑμεῖς,	ὑμῶν,	ὑμῖν,	ὑμᾶς.
Dor.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ὑμμες, \\ \ὑμεῖς, \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ὑμμιν, \\ \ὑμμι, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ὑμμας. \\ \ὑμμεας. \end{array} \right.$
Æol.	ὑμμες,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ὑμμῶν, \\ \ὑμμέων, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ὑμμιν, \\ \ὑμμι, \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ὑμμας. \\ \ὑμμεας. \end{array} \right.$
Ion.	ὑμέες,	ὑμέων,		ὑμέας.
Poet.	ὑμεῖς,	ὑμεῶν,	ὑμῖν.	

Οἱ.

Singular.

	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	οἱ,	οἷ and τοῖ,	ἑ.
Dor.	εἱ,	οἱ,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\acute{\iota}\nu *, \\ \nu\acute{\iota}\nu. \end{array} \right.$
Poet.			σφε.

* Μιν, for ejus, ipsius, or illius, is indeclinable, and signifies ipsum, ipsam, ipso, ipsas.

	Gen.	Acc.
Æol.	εὖ.	
Ion.	ῥο,	εί.
Poet.	{ εἶο. ῖοθεν, Parag. ῖθεν, Sync.	

Dual.

	Nom. Acc.	Gen. Dat.
Com.	σφι,	σφίν.
Poet.	{ σφωῖ, σφεῖ,	σφαῖν.

Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.
Com.	σφεῖς,	σφῶν,	σφίσι,	σφαῖς.
Dor.	σφεῖς,			σφέ.
Ion.	σφέες,	σφέων,	σφίν,	{ σφέας, σφέα.
Poet.		σφέων,	{ σφῖ, σφίν,	{ σφέ.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	
Com.	σδς,	σῆ,	σόν.		Com.	δς,	ῆ,	όν.
Dor.	τσδς,	τσα,	τσόν.		Poet.	ἐδς,	ἐῆ,	ἐόν.
	τῆς for ἐκείνης, D.							

τῆνς for ἐκείνς, D.

From the plural, ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον, Dor. αἰμός, αἰμά (Poet. αἰμή), αἰμών ὑμός, ὑμή or ὑμά, ὑμών, for ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον σφές, σφῆ or σφα, σφόν, for σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, Æol.

The Attics, when they point out a thing present as if with the finger, add ι to the end; as, οὗτοςι, τούτουι, τούτωνι, but in the neuter τούτοι, and oftener τούτι in the plural, for τούτοι, τούτι so ἐκείνσι, ἐκείνουι, &c.

The Ionians prefix *σ* to the last syllable of these pronouns, before long vowels: as, Sing. οὗτος, τούτου, τούτῳ. Dual. τούτεσσι, τούτέσιν. Plur. τούτεσσι, τούτέσσι, τούτέσσι: so αὐτή, ταυτή;—αὐτῇ, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ. And also in compound pronouns: as, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῷ, and ἐμαυτέσσι, ἐμαυτέσσι σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῷ, ἐαυτέσσι.

Dialects of the ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ω,	εις,	ει,	στον,	στον,	αμεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
	ης,	η, Æol.			αμεις,		οντι Dor.
	ει,	ι, Dor.					& Lacon.

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

ον,	εις,	ει,	στον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
ισκον,	σκεεις,	σκει,	without an augment, I. & P.				οσαν B.

First Future.

ω,	εις,	ει,	στον,	στον,	αμεν	ετε,	ουσι.
ει,	εις,	ει,	ιιτον,	ιιτον,	ιιμεν,	ιιτε,	ιιουσι Att.
ει,	εις,	ει,	ειτον,	ειτον,	{ οὔμις, }	ειτε,	{ οὔντι, } D.
ει,	εις,	ει,	Ion. & Poet. in verbs of the fifth conjugation.				

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
α, ας, ε, ακον, ακας, ακε, I. P.	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ατε, αν. αμεις D. ακαν B.

Preterperfect.

α, ας, ε,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, ασι. αμεις D. αντι D. αν B.
αα, αας, αε, &c. in some, I.		

Pluperfect.

ειν, εις, ει, ην, ης, η A. & D. εα, ει, I.	ειτον, είτην,	ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν. ειμες D. εσαν A. & I.
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Second Future.

ω, εις, ει,	ειτον, ειτον,	οὔμεν, ειτε, οὔσι. οὔμες, οὔντι, εὔντι D.
ιω, ιεις, ιει,	ιειτον, &c. Ion.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ε, έτω,	ετον, έτων,	ετε, έτωσαν. όντων Att. often.

First Aorist.

ον, άτω,	ατον, άτων,	ατε, άτωσαν. όντων A.
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Second Aorist.

ε, έτω,	ετον, έτων,	ετε, έτωσαν. όντων A.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, Perfect, Second Aorist, and First & Second Fut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οἶμι, οἶς, οἶ,	οἶτον, οἶτην,	οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν. οἶμις D.

First Aorist.

αἶμι, αἶς, αἶ,	αἶτον, αἶτην,	αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν. αἶμις Dor.
αἶα, αἶας, αἶι, &c. Æ.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

In all tenses.

ω, ῥς, ῥι ῥσι I.	ῥτον, ῥτον,	ωμεν, ῥτε, ωσι. οῦμεν P.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Imp. and First Fut.

Perf. and Pluperf.

ειν.
ἴμεν Ion.
ἴμεναι I. D. A.
ἴμεναι Æ. P.

έγαι.
ἴμεν I.
ἴμεναι I. D. A.

First Aor.

2nd Aor. and 2nd Fut.

αι
ἴμεναι I. D. A.

ειν.
ειν D. ἴμεν I.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres.

Perfect.

	Nom.	Gen.
ων, ουσα, -ον.	ως, υῖν, -ός.	ότος υἱας, οτος.
οῖσα D.	ων Æ. as, σινηκων for σινηκώς.	
ενσα D. Æ.	ῶσα, ῶς A.	ῶτος, ῶσης, ῶτος.

First Aorist.

ας, ασα, αν.
αις, αισα, αυ Αεol.

First Future.

ων, ουσα, ον.
οισα D.

Second Aorist.

ων, οὔσα, όν.
οῖσα D.
εὔσα Αε.

Second Future.

ᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν Α.
ῖων, ῖουσα, ῖον I.

Dialects in the PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ομαι, η, εται, σαι I. ηαι A. P. αι Att.	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται. όμεθα A. D. I. όμεθον Αεol.

Imperfect.

όμεην, ου, ετο, σαι I. εν D. εκου, εκετο I. P.	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο. όμεθα Α.
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Second Aorist.

ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν. εB. & I.
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Second Future and Paulo-post Future.

ομαι, η, εται, σαι I. σαι P.	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται. όμεθα Α.
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Preterperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
μαι, -αι, ται,	μεθον, θον, θον,	μεθα, θε, νται, ορ μένοι εισί. μισθα Α. αται Ι. Α.

Pluperfect.

μην, -ο, το,	μεθον, θον, θην,	μεθα, θε, ντο, ορ μένοι ἦσαν. μισθα Α. ατο Ι. Α.
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First Aorist.

θην, θης, θη,	θητον, θήτην,	θημεν, θητε, θησαν. θι, Ion.
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First Future.

θήσομαι, η, ιται, σαι Ι.	θησόμεθον, εσθον, σθον,	θησόμεθα, εσθε, [σονται. μισθα Α. D.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ου, έσθω, ε Ion.	εσθον, έσθων,	εσθε, έσθωσαν. εσθων Α.

The other tenses are not varied by any dialect.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, First & Second Fut., and Paulo-post Fut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οίμην, οιο, οιοτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο. οίμισθα, Α. οίατο Ι.Ρ.

First and Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔγρα, ἔγες, ἔγε	ἔγγρα, ἔγρες	ἔγρας, ἦτε, ἦσαν. ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔεν Sync. ἔμετε D.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἄραι, γ, ἦται, ἔαι Ion. ἦαι P.	ἄμετον, ἦτον, ἦτον	ἄμεθα, ἦθε, ἄνται. ἄμεθα A.

First and Second Aorist.

ᾠ, ᾦς, ᾦ,	ᾦτον, ᾦτον,	ᾠμεν, ᾦτε, ᾠσι. ᾠμεν Dor. ᾠντι Dor. ἔομεν } Ion. Poet. ἔομεν } οἰμεν Syst.
ἔω, ἔης, ἔησι, &c. I.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

First and Second Aorist.

ἦναι.
ἦμεναι Dor. ἦμεν Ion.

Dialects in the MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἄμην, ὦ, ἄτε, ἄαι I. ἄαι Dor.	ἄμετον, ἄσθον, ἄσθην	ἄμεθα, ἄσθε, ἄντο. ἄμεθα A.

· Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
όμεν, ου, ετο,	όμεθον, εσθον, ἔσθην,	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο. μισθα A.

First Future.

ομαι, ῆ, εται, οὔμαι, ῆ, εἴται D. & A. εὔμαι, εαι Ion. D. ε A.	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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Second Future.

ουμαι, ῆ, εἴται, εαι I. ομαι, } ηαι P. εὔμαι, }	όμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον,	όμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται. εσθι, ιονται I.
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PARTICIPLES.

Second Future.

τυπούμενος.
εύμινος Dor. Æol.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
αι, άσθω,	ασθον, άσθων,	ασθε, άσθωσαν. άσθων A.

In the remaining moods they use the dialects that are common to both the Active and Passive voices.

Dialects of CONTRACTED VERBS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present 1 Conjugation.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
έω—ώ, εἶς, εἶ,	εἶτον, εἶτον,	οὔμεν, εἶτε, οὔσι. εὔμεις, οὔντι } Dor. οὔντι { εὔσι Æ.

Present 2.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἄν—ἄ, ἄς, ἄ ἄ, ἄς, ἄ ἄν, ἄνς, ἄν, &c. Ion.	ἄτον, ἄτον, ἄτον, &c. Dor.	ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι. ἄμεν, &c. Poet.

Present 3.

όν—όν, οῖς, οῖ,	όντον, οντον,	όνμεν, οντε, ονσι. όνμες, οντι Dor.
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Imperfect 1.

ονν, εις, ει, οννεν, &c. Poet. Ion. ονν Att.	ειτον, ειτην,	οὔμεν, ειτε, ουν. οὔν Dor.
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Imperfect 2.

ονν, εις, ει, οννεν, &c. Ion. ονν Poet.	ἄτον, ἄτην, ἄτον, ἄτην Dor.	ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄν. ονν Ion.
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Imperfect 3.

ονν, ους, ου, οννεν, &c. Ion.	οὔτον, ούτην,	οὔμεν, οὔτε, ουν. οννεν B.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ει, ειτω, ει, &c. Ion.	ειτον, ειτων,	ειτε, ειτωσαν. οὔτων Att.

Present 2.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
α, άτω, αα Post.	ἄτον, άτων,	ἄτε, άτῶσαν. ἄντων & ἄντων Att.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
οἶμι, οἶην, οἶην,	οἶς, οἶης, οἶης,	οἶ, οἶτον, οἶτην, οἶη, &c. Att. οἶη, &c. Dor.
οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.		

Present 2.

ῶμι, ῶην, ῶην,	ῶς, ῶης, ῶης,	ῶ, ῶτον, ῶτην, &c. Dor.	ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶεν.
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Present 3.

οἶμι, οἶην, οἶην,	οἶς, οἶης, οἶης,	οἶ, οἶτον, οἶτην, οἶη, &c. Att. οἶη, &c. Dor.	οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ῶ, ῥς, ῥς, ῥσι Ion.	ῥτον, ῥτον,	ῶμεν, ῥτε, ῥσι. ῥντι Dor.

Present 2.

ῶ, ῥς, ῥς, ῥσι	ῥτον, ῥτον, ῥτον, &c. Dor.	ῶμεν, ῥτε, ῥσι.
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L

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present 1. εἶν.

ἶμεν Ion. ἴμεναι Att. εἶν Dor. ἦν & εἷς Æol. ἤμεναι Poet.

Present 2. αῖν.

ἄμεναι Att. ἦν Dor. αἷς Æol. ἀφν Poet. ἤμεναι Poet.

Present 3. οὔν.

όμεναι Att. οἷς & οῦν Æol. οὔν Dor. όμεναι Poet.

The Passive and Middle Voices are wanting in this place.

Dialects of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present 1 Conjugation.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἡμι,	ἡς,	ἡσι,	στον,	στον,	εμεν,	ετε,	εἶσι.
							ἔντι Dor.
		ἡτι,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ἔαμεν,		ἔασι Ion.
					ἤμεν,	ἡτε,	ἡντι Dor.

Present 2.

ἡμι,	ἡς,	ἡσι,	ατον,	ατον,	αμεν,	ατε,	ᾱσι.
		ατι Dor.					ᾱντι Dor.
							ἔασι Ion.

Present 3.

ωμι,	ως,	ωσι,	οτον,	οτον,	ομεν,	οτε,	οὔσι.
		ωτι Dor.					ωντι Dor.
							ἔασι Ion.

Present 4.

υμι,	υς,	υσι,	υτον,	υτον,	υμεν,	υτε,	ῦσι.
							υντι Dor.
							ῦασι Ion.

Imperfect and Second Aorist 1.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ην,	ης,	η,	στον,	ήτην,	εμεν,	ετι,	εσαν.
εα Ion.	η	η Ion.					εν Bæot.
ουν,	εις,	ει, &c. Att.					
σπον,	σκις,	σκις Poet. Ion.					

Imperfect 2.

ην,	ης,	η,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατι,	ασαν.
ων,	ας,	α, &c. Att.					αν Bæot.
σπον,	σκις,	σκις Poet. Ion.					

Second Aorist 2.

ἔστην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
ετασπον Ion.							ασαν I.
			ατον,	ατην, &c. Poet.			ἴσταν Bæot.

Imperfect and Second Aorist 3.

ων,	ως,	ω,	οτον,	ότην,	ομεν,	οτε,	οσαν.
ουν,	ους,	ου, &c. Att.					
σπον,	σκις,	σκις Poet. Ion.					ον Bæot.

Imperfect 4.

υν,	υς,	υ,	υτον,	ύτην,	υμεν,	υτε,	υσαν.
υσκον, &c. Ion.							

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
ετι,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετι,	έτωσαν.
α Dor.					
η Æol. Poet.					
ει-ει,	είτω, &c. Att.				

Present 2.

αθι,	άτω,	ατον,	άτων,	ατι,	άτωσαν.
η Æol. α Dor. Att.					

Sing. Present 3.

οἶ, ὄν, &c.

(ω Att. contract.) οἶ Poet. ω Dor.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶν, εἶης, εἶη,	εἴητον, εἴητην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.
		εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν Syn.

Present 2.

αἶην, αἶης, αἶη,	αἶητον, αἶητην,	αἶημεν, αἶητε, αἶησαν.
ἤην, ἤης, ἤη Poet.		αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν Syn.

Present 3.

οἶην, οἶης, οἶη,	οἶητον, οἶητην,	οἶημεν, οἶητε, οἶησαν.
ᾠην, ᾠης, ᾠη Att.		οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν Syn.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾷ, ᾷς, ᾷ,	ᾷτον, ᾷτον,	ᾷμεν, ᾷτε, ᾷσι.
εἷω, εἷης, εἷησι, &c. Ion.		εἷμεν Ion.
ᾷω } Poet.		εἷμεν } Poet.
		εἴωμεν }

Present 2.

ᾤ, ᾤς, ᾤ,	ᾤτον, ᾤτον,	ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι.
εἰώ, εἰώς, εἰώησι, &c. Ion.		
ᾤω } Poet.		

Present 3.

ᾔ, ᾔς, ᾔ,	ᾔτον, ᾔτον,	ᾔμεν, ᾔτε, ᾔσι.
ᾠ, ᾠς, ᾠησι Ion.		
ᾠω, ᾠής, ᾠήη Poet.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

ἔναι.
 ἔμηναι, & ἔμηναι I. P.
 ἔμην Ion.

Second Aorist 1.

εἶναι.
 ἔμηναι Dor.
 ἔμην Ion. ἔναι Poet.

Present 2.

ἄναι.
 ἄμηναι Dor.
 ἄμην Ion.

Second Aorist 2.

ἦναι.
 ἄμηναι Dor.
 ἄμην Ion.

Present 3.

όναι.
 ὀμηναι Att. Dor.
 ὀμην Ion.

Second Aorist 3.

οὔναι.
 ὀμηναι Att. Dor.
 ὀμην Ion. ὄναι Poet.

Present 4.

ύναι.
 ὕμηναι Att. Dor.
 ὕμην Ion.

Dialects of the Passive Voice of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present 1 Conjugation.

εμαι, εσαι, εται.
 ıαι Ion.
 η Att.

Present 2.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
αμαι, ασαι, αται, ıαι Ion. η Att.	άμεθον, ασθον, ασθον,	άμεθα, ασθε, αυται.

Imperfect 1.

έμην,	εσο,	στο.
ήμην, &c. A.	εο } Ion.	
	ου }	
	εν Dor.	

Imperfect 2.

άμην, ασο, ατο.	
αο Ion.	3. plur. έστίατο Ion.
α Att.	

Imperfect 3.

όμην, οσο, οτο.
ου Att.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present 1.

εσο, έσθω.
εο Ion.
ου Att.
εν Dor.

Present 2.

ασο, άσθω.
αο Ion.
α Att.

Present 3.

οσο, όσθω.
οο Ion.
ου Att.
οι Dor.

Dialects of the Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist 1.

έμην, εσο, στο.
εο Ion.
ου Att.
εν Dor.

Second Aorist 3.

όμην, οσο, οτο.
οο Ion.
ου Att.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist 1.

έσο, έσθω.

εο Ion.

ου Att.

εν Dor.

Second Aorist 3.

όσο, όσθω.

εο Ion.

ου Att.

IN the terminations of Adverbs and Conjunctions, few dialects are observed : scil. σθεν and σθε, for θεν and θε : and the contrary in adverbs of place : as,—

οπιθεν for οπισθεν, *behind*.

βαβαιαξ for βαβαι, *O strange!*

αληθώς for αληθώς, &c. Ion.

πόκα for πότε, *when*.

οκα and οκα for οτε, *some-times*.

μες for μεν, *indeed*.

αιες for αιει, *always*.

μόγισ for μόλις, *scarcely*.

δη for δε, Att.

ενθαυτα for ενταυθα, *here*.

ενδε for ενδον, *within*.

καλως for καλώς, *fairly*.

εικα for εικεν, *if*.

εμπροθεν for εμπροσθεν, *before*.

αλλοτα for αλλοτε, *otherwise*, Dor.

In Prepositions are found,

αμπι for αμφι, *about*.

απαι for από.

διαι for δια.

ζα for δια, in composition :

as, ζαβάλλειν for διαβάλ-
λειν, *to calumniate*, Æol.

ειν for εν.

ενι for εν.

καται for κατά.

παραι for παρά.

παρ for παρ, Dor.

ποτι for πρόσ.

υπαι for υπό, Poet.

ώς for εις, Att.

Abbreviations of the Letters, &c.

λλ	ἀλλ	ο	ος	λ	σχην
αν	αν	ου	ου	χ	σχρ
αρ	αρ	περ	περ	χ	σχυν
αὐ	αὐτο	πρ	πρ	χ	σχω
αν	γαν	πρ	πρ	α	τας
γ	γ	σ	σθαι	θ	τόν
γ	γίνεται	σθ	σθαι	τ	του
δαν	δαν	σθ	σθην	π	ὑπερ
δευ	δευ	σθ	σθι	π	ὑπο
ει	ει	σχο	σχο	χ	χαν
εξ	εξ	σπα	σπα	χ	χαρι
επι	ἐπι	σπε	σπε	χ	χθαι
ην	ην	σπη	σπη	χ	χθ
και	και	σπο	σπο	χ	χθην
καν	καν	σπω	σπω	χ	χθι
κατ	κατὰ	σσω	σσω	χ	χθυ
κρα	κρα	στ	στ	χ	χθυν
κων	κων	σται	σται	ψ	ψα
μαι	μαι				

THE END.

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